

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 6
No. 4



DECEMBER
1945

Farm · Home · School

50's FOR Christmas!



Favorites at
Any Time...

...Tops for Christmas!

For Gifts - For Holiday Entertaining

Economical 50's are Ideal

Handy packages . . . Easy to Use . . . Convenient

T-10

MACDONALD'S
Quality Tobacco Products SINCE 1858



On Keeping Christmas

What is there to be written about Christmas that has not already been written? Surely the last word has been said, and no editorial can tell us anything new about Christmas. Perhaps not — and possibly the need for each of us is just to be reminded once again of the meaning of it all.

Keeping Christmas means three things.

We keep Christmas as we live in the Kingdom of the Child-like. Christmas is the children's festival, and we would not have it otherwise. The gifts given and received; the tree; the singing — all are for the child, all help us to be like the child once again. We want our children to have a very merry Christmas, with gifts and tree, and music. So should it be our purpose for all children everywhere, that what we wish for our children now and through the years may be theirs, as well; that all children might know what it is to have health and loving care and the chance to develop into true persons. It has been well said that the test of the greatness of a nation is in its care for its very youngest and its very oldest folk.

We keep Christmas by sharing. We really never KEEP Christmas — we give it away. Scrooge, you remember, was not interested in keeping Christmas even for himself. He did not know it, but he was as dead as Marley: though his body went through the motions of life his soul had long since dried up. It was when he went to his nephew's party and shared himself and Christmas with everyone else that he found himself — and Christmas.

We keep Christmas by living it all year. That is really to KEEP it. When the buying and selling is over, and the rush and fuss and hustle and bustle of December is behind us, it is then that we can put the Christmas spirit to work, every day. It becomes something more than a day on the calendar or a month in the year. It

is something greater than the theme for an editorial. It becomes a steady purpose to further, in our own circle to begin with, "peace" and "good will toward men".

"God, what a world! — if men in street and mart
Felt that same kinship of the human heart
Which makes them, in face of fire or flood,
Rise to the meaning of true brotherhood!"

"Are you willing," writes Henry van Dyke, "to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness, the loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you and ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear in their hearts; to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts — and a garden for your kindly feelings with the gate open — are you willing to do these things, even for a day? . . . Then you can keep Christmas. And if you keep it for a day, why not always? But you can never keep it alone."

—Contributed.



Our Cover Picture

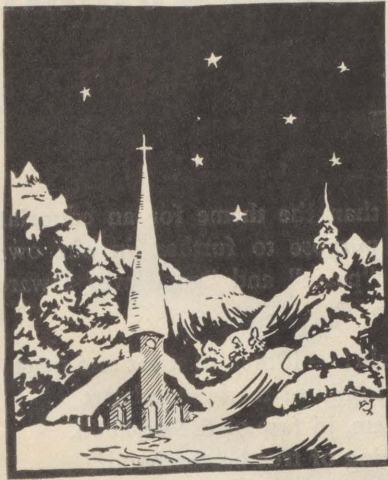
We didn't have to go far to find models for our Christmas cover. Elizabeth and Dicky Avison were only too glad to go down to Ste. Annes with their father to buy the family Christmas tree. The Editor got the picture as they were starting home with their purchase.



The Macdonald College Journal is owned, edited and published monthly by Macdonald College. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the Journal should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., *Editor:* A. B. Walsh, B.Sc.(Agr.); *Associate Editor:* H. R. C. Avison, M.A. *Circulation Manager:* L. H. Hamilton, M.S. *Business Manager:* T. Fred Ward. For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the *Advertising Representative*, E. Gross, 6381 de Vimy Ave., Montreal; telephone ATlantic 4739. Subscription rates — 50 cents per year.

Blizzard-born "Silent Night" Lives Forever



Because an organ broke down and a blizzard broke out in a little village high up in the Tyrolean mountains over one hundred years ago, we have today the beautiful Christmas hymn, "Silent Night."

This serene hymn, so tranquil in tone, was written hurriedly when all was not calm and bright. For,

inside the tiny church of Arnsdorf, near Salzburg, Franz Gruber was anything but calm when he discovered on the day before Christmas Eve that his organ was broken.

And outside a blizzard cut off all chances of getting repairs from the neighboring village and all his hopes of playing the elaborate Christmas music he had practised for so long.

The organist rushed to Joseph Mohr, the assistant priest,

and begged him to write something so simple that it could be sung without even one rehearsal.

That evening Father Mohr, returning from administering the last rites to a dying woman, paused on the snowy heights over-looking the town and fell to musing. The blizzard was ended. Only a faint light glimmered from the dark outline of the village. Over all was the vast stillness of Nature on a winter evening. It occurred to him suddenly that it must have been much like this upon that holy night in Bethlehem. Tremendously moved, he hurried home and wrote the verses of what we now call "Silent Night."

Franz Gruber set them to an unpretentious melody that could be played with a few chords on a guitar — and that midnight the congregation listened to the first playing of "Silent Night". The members listened placidly, thinking only that it was a "nice enough little piece."

Nor did Franz Gruber himself think any more than that, when days later he happened to play it again, merely to test out the organ. But the listening repair man from nearby Zillerthal was so impressed by its quiet beauty that he asked for a copy of it to take home with him. And so, on the tongues of the famous Zillerthal singers and yodelers, "Silent Night" started its way around the world.

Composed to be sung only once in an emergency, by a humble village choir, this hymn has lived through the years, to be sung by the most celebrated artists of every land.

The Pageantry of Christmas

It is interesting to notice how few people really know the origin of what might be called "the pageantry of Christmas." Many of our Christmas customs run back to pagan observances, but the most important symbols have Christian origins, only a few of which can be mentioned here.

First of all, Santa Claus himself. The Russian and German ways of writing his name show us that we are to think of St. Nicolas, the patron saint of Russia and the patron saint of little children. He was a live Christian saint who died in 342 A.D. The idea of hanging up a stocking may go back to the Dutch custom of hanging a stocking in the chimney, saying, "Perhaps St. Nicolas will fill it with gold," a stocking in the chimney being a favourite place in which to keep one's treasured possessions.

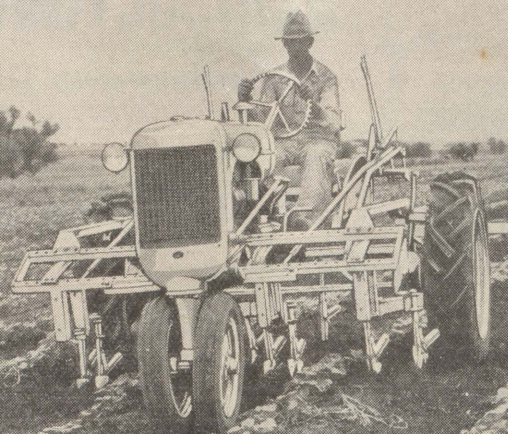
The origin of the giving of presents at Christmas takes us right back to the practices of ancient pagan Rome. The Romans on all festive occasions used to give each other presents. But the interesting thing is that we do not do it because the Romans did, but because the early Christians copying the Romans did it.

Why do we celebrate Christmas on December 25th? There is no evidence to show that Jesus Christ was born on that day. In all probability he was born in April. Now, towards the close of December Rome celebrated the festival of the Saturnalia, and during the celebrations a whole day

of freedom was granted to slaves. Very many of the primitive Christians were slaves. Here, then, is the first glimmering of the origin of Christmas at this time of year. Here was a time when the days were getting shorter and darker until people in primitive times wondered whether the earth was slipping into eternal night. Then gradually something happened. The light lingered a little longer in the western sky. The days got longer. The world was swinging back into the sunlight more and more. The Romans chose the day which they considered was the turning point in order to celebrate their feast. The Christian slaves had a holiday. Then they would use that day to commemorate Him who was to them the Sun of Righteousness. And as Romans gave presents at the Saturnalia, they too would give presents to show their joy that Jesus was born. And as the Romans spent a merry day feasting, so they, when their worship was over, turned to feasting also.

And why a Christmas tree? Here we find a beautiful legend about Jesus. Twelve hundred years ago in Germany it was Christmas Eve, and the ground was covered with snow. Saint Wilfrid was hurrying through the forest when he came upon some savage people under a thunder-oak tree. They were preparing to sacrifice to the god Thor the much-loved son of the Chief. But just as the old priest of Thor was going to kill the youth, St. Wilfrid stopped him. There

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



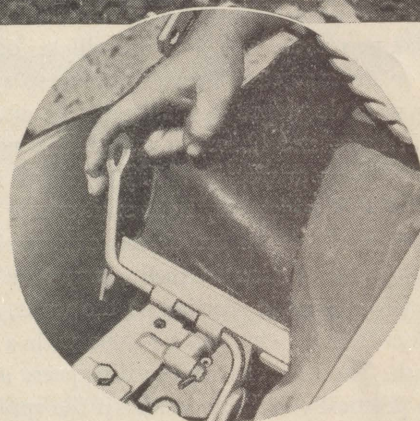
THE POWER OF THE *Family* FARM



Many a wife or daughter has taken over the tractor controls in recent times of emergency. A 12-year-old Maryland girl won the heart of the nation when she "manned" the home farm alone, while her father was overseas.

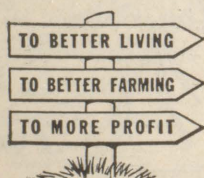
The power that made it possible is worth a second look. Gone is the tiring armwork of the past, and in its place the comfort, ease and smoothness of *power* control. This farm girl operated an Allis-Chalmers tractor which, like the new Model C pictured here, uses hydraulic control to raise and lower implements at a finger's touch.

Foremost in Allis-Chalmers' planning for the family farm is equipment which can be operated by *one man*, eliminating outside "crew" help. *Power-controlled* implements are a major step in this direction. Equipment like the new Model C Tractor and companion implements with hydraulic control can go far to make the family farm free, independent and prosperous . . . the cornerstone of a busy and prosperous America.



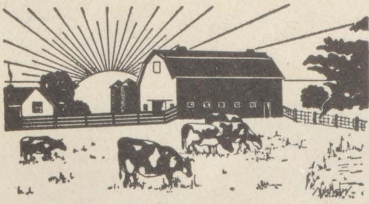
HYDRAULIC LIFT *plus* DUAL DEPTH CONTROL

Here's a control that really *controls*—the last word in a hydraulic system. At a touch of your fingers, it lifts and lowers implements to the exact depth you select. Handy dual levers gauge the depth of right and left gangs — independently and accurately. You can vary the depth of either gang to follow the contour of the ground as easily as a pilot banks his plane.



ALLIS-CHALMERS

RUMELY LTD.—TORONTO



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

DDT Insecticides—A Word to the Wise

by F. O. Morrison

Another war hero with a great reputation to live up to has come to take its place on civvy street. DDT, the wonder insecticide, is one of the many war time discoveries which will make our day-to-day life more pleasant. Barn sprays and household insecticidal "paints" containing this insect killer are now on display in our retail store windows. These are but the forerunners of innumerable brands and preparations based on the insecticidal activity of this and related organic chemicals. It behooves us, therefore, to look into this matter. The future can never be foretold with complete accuracy. It looks, however, as if DDT is most likely to be marketed in the following types of insecticides, each best suited for certain kinds of control work.

1. Solutions (usually 5%) of DDT in kerosene or similar petroleum oils. These dilute oil solutions are now on the market in Canada as barn sprays and "paints". They were developed primarily for fly and mosquito control in barns and houses. Their effectiveness lies in using DDT's unique quality, its ability to remain as a residue able to kill insects which may light on it over a period of weeks or even months. Full use of this characteristic depends on applying the solution in such a way that as much of the material as possible remains on the walls, ceiling or other surfaces treated. This can be done with a coarse spray or a brush. The kerosene rapidly disappears into the air leaving a practically invisible residue if the application has been even and light. Note the difference between this and the old type household spray, which still has its place in fly control. The old type spray was sprayed as a fine mist which filled the air of the room and knocked down or killed all flying insects which encountered it in buzzing about. With the type of DDT spray referred to here any liquid left in the air as a mist is almost entirely lost. Because of the different type of action and consequently of the different method of application, screened windows and doors need not be kept closed either during or after the application of DDT.

These dilute solutions can be used for insects other than flies. As little as three fluid ounces will "clean up" a bedbug infestation in a double bed including mattress and box-spring and "proof" it from reinfestation for weeks or even months. All that is necessary is to spray the mattress, spring, and frame, especially where the insects

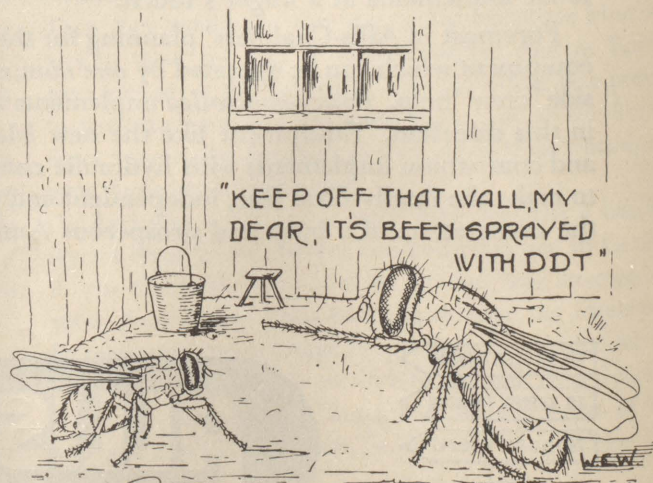
may hide in it. Spraying the walls and floor where the bed is in contact with them will speed up results but is not necessary. Once the material has dried there is no danger to the occupant of the bed except to babies who might chew, suck, or lick sprayed surfaces. There seems good reason to hope that this simple remedy may do away with the bedbug menace.

Ants may be killed and discouraged by the residue of this spray. Remember, however, *DDT is a poison and must not be sprayed on dishes or food.*

Fleas scattered about houses and in animal beds are readily controlled by this dilute solution. The dried residue of light applications in or on the animal bed is harmless but *the oil solution must not be applied directly to any animal as it is readily absorbed by the skin and is definitely poisonous.* Silverfish are readily killed by DDT residues.

Grain bin insects may be suppressed or even wiped out by spraying the walls and floors of *empty* bins. The residue must not be allowed to become deposited on grain to be used as food for man or animals.

Fabrics and wood may be "proofed" against insect attack (by clothes moths, carpet beetles, and certain wood borers) by spraying or dipping in dilute solutions but more concentrated solutions in solvents other than kerosene are preferable. In general it is considered that the DDT used should equal in weight 2% of the weight of the material to be proofed.



Cockroaches are killed slowly by DDT residues so that treating local infestations in pantries, etc. may cause the pests to migrate all over the house.

Plants are killed by the oil in this type of spray; not by the DDT. *Though DDT is an excellent insecticide for many plant feeding pests it cannot be used for them in oil solution.*

Spraying on or about fish bowls, aquaria, or cages containing pet birds or animals is apt to result in poisoning.

Since the oil is inflammable spraying near open fire must be avoided.

The solution should not be allowed to remain in contact with human skin nor should much of it be inhaled. There is no known antidote for DDT poisoning.

2. **DDT dusts.** Two types of insecticidal dusts containing DDT in varying amounts will probably be marketed.

- A. A "dry" dust suitable for dusting only.
- B. A "wettable" dust which may be mixed with water and sprayed on.

These preparations will be harmless to most plants, safe on the skin of man and animals, odorless, and without fire hazard. They should find innumerable uses and be highly popular. Besides being used as a control for many plant pests now controlled by arsenicals or uncontrolled, dusts or water suspensions may be used in place of the dilute oil solutions for fly control, bedbugs, fleas, etc. Animals, with the possible exception of cats, may be safely dusted or dipped in very dilute mixtures. Cats might lick enough of their fur to cause trouble. Stored seeds (*not feed grains*) may be thoroughly mixed with 3% DDT dust, one ounce to 100 lbs. of seed, for control of seed pests. Dusts for use with grains may also be marketed containing added repellants to keep away new infestations. There is much evidence that certain materials used as fillers to increase the volume of DDT dusts and make them flow more freely (pure DDT is sticky and lumpy) also make the DDT more effective as an insect killer.

3. **DDT emulsions.** Another method of mixing DDT with water, in which it is insoluble and too heavy and waxy to mix well, is to dissolve the chemical first in some oil or organic solvent and then emulsify the resulting solution with the water. Some emulsifier such as soap is needed for this job. Concentrated emulsions may be sold and readily diluted with water by the user. Their safety on plants will depend on the kind and amount of oil used and the nature of the emulsifier.

4. **DDT concentrates.** Solutions of 25% or more DDT in some solvent such as benzene will be marketed largely by wholesalers for use in preparing household sprays and emulsions and for "proofing" wood and fabrics against certain pests.



Get top market beef prices by using **SW Linseed Oil Meal**

Cattle must be fed scientifically to command top market prices. Natural fodder often lacks essential elements. To overcome this deficiency, the ideal supplemental feed is Sherwin-Williams Linseed Oil Meal which ensures sturdier development and produces better animals at maturity.

Get SW Linseed Oil Meal at your local Sherwin-Williams dealer or feed merchant.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.
of Canada, Limited
Head Office MONTREAL

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

What general precautions should be taken to prevent disease outbreaks? We might say that there are three general classes of disease or infestations which should be guarded against:

- Heritable — pullorum disease, leukosis complex.
- Epidemic — pox or bronchitis.
- Parasitic — coccidiosis; blackhead; intestinal parasites.

General precautions should be:

- Maintain sanitary conditions in houses and ground surrounding houses— cultivate pastures through a plan of field rotation. Clean up all housing and equipment not in winter use— allow to stand clean all winter rather than harbour possible trouble for next year through soiled litter in houses. Disinfect thoroughly after cleaning.
- If bringing in new adult stock be sure to quarantine such individuals at least 10 days.
- Blood test all adults for pullorum disease each year.
- Treat stock for body lice to avoid possible transfer of infections from bird to bird.
- Remove immediately from pens any diseased birds found.
- Destroy all diseased carcasses by burning or deep burial.
- Where deaths occur from an apparently unknown cause, it is advisable to have the carcasses examined by a poultry pathologist to determine necessary procedure to avoid further trouble.
- Maintain a closed flock where possible (no new stock is introduced).

Is it necessary to fatten capons? Usually all stock should be fed a fattening ration for a certain period of time before being killed and dressed for market. The main aim is to ensure the highest possible market quality. Ordinarily, it is not necessary or advisable to confine capons to coops for fattening. The capons, where fed on good range pasture, will be in high grade quality when mature in size. It is recommended, however, that a fattening mash be fed once daily for the last few weeks while the birds are still ranging, or when put in the houses, because of cold weather conditions. Feed grain and growing mash ad libitum in hoppers and the fattening mash as a wet feed in troughs at mid-day.

Capons should finish as 'Special Milkfed' quality and thus bring ceiling prices.

How long do adult hens require to complete their fall molt? The fall molting period may take from 8 to 12 weeks, varying with different individual birds. The best layers usually take less time to complete a body molt than do the poorer layers. Also remember that the poor layers usually lay a shorter cycle of time and therefore may com-

mence their molt during the late summer, before their 12-month laying year has been completed. Such poor birds should be culled for meat sale before the molt develops fully.

What gains during fattening should be expected from stock of different ages? The younger birds, such as broilers 8 to 10 weeks of age, are in a fast-growing stage and therefore make greater gains in live weight during the fattening period than older stock. The following figures illustrate what should be expected in weight gain and feed consumption with fattening cockerels of varying ages during growth, when fed in crates for 14 days.

Starting Weight Lbs.	Final Weight Lbs.	% Gain	Lbs. Feed to Produce 1 lb. Gain	% of Edible Meat on Carcass
1.8	2.5	41.65	3.81	43.2
2.9	3.6	23.51	5.15	50.1
4.0	4.7	15.15	5.98	52.2
5.1	5.7	11.91	6.80	54.3
5.9	6.5	11.19	6.40	56.3

It is to be noted that the most economical gains in live weight are made by the younger birds, but also note that such immature birds do not carry as much edible meat on the carcass.

Mature bodied birds, although showing less gain by fattening, do put on a finish which is largely fat and thereby raise the carcass to a high grade quality, such as 'Milkfed A' or 'Select A' grades.

What are the actual differences in edible meat quality between A, B and C grades of dressed poultry? Quality in grade of poultry is measured by the apparent fullness of muscle, distribution of fat, internally and externally, and dressing results, although abnormally shaped birds and those with crooked keels are placed in lower grades.

Class and Grade of Stock

Class Grade	Leghorn	Barred P. Rock	Barred P. Rock Roasters			Capons	Fowl
	Broilers	A	A	B	C	A	A
Edible %	52	51	67	63	55	69	64
Non-edible %	48	49	33	37	45	31	36

Why do pullets go broody in the fall and early winter seasons? The broody habit is a heritable characteristic which can be reduced by continual selection or removal of the broody individuals from the breeding pens. Generally speaking, the heavier breeds go broody more often than the Leghorns, but it is largely a matter of breeding for the elimination of the trait. Crossbred pullets have a tendency to show more broodiness than the purebreds from which they were produced. It is common to find broody pullets shortly after egg production has started and usually those early broody individuals will persist in

(Continued on page 9)

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD
FARMERS' BULLETIN
**MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR DRESSED TURKEYS**

Maximum wholesale prices for dressed turkeys are fixed by zones, and according to the grades set forth in the Federal Livestock and Livestock Products Act. The prevailing maximum wholesale prices for young hens and toms, delivered to the buyer's place of business, are as follows:

Zone where buyer's place of business is located
(cents per pound)

Grade	Maritimes and Gaspe	Ont. and Que.	Alta. and Man.	Sask.	B.C.
Special Grade	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
A. Grade	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
B. Grade	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
C. Grade	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$

The ceiling on old hens is 3 cents per pound *less* than the prices shown above; on old toms 4 cents per pound *less*. When turkeys are box-packed the price may be increased $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent over the above schedule. When in doubt as to price, zone boundaries or other poultry regulations, write or call your local or regional office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

TO CONTROL SHOW BEEF SALES

The following changes in the regulations governing the sale of show beef became effective on and after November 19, 1945.

1. Only beef from cattle exhibited at an authorized show may be classed as "show beef". Authorization for such classification must come from the Administrator of Meat and Meat Products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
2. The secretary of an exhibition which has been named as an "authorized show" shall have from the Administrator of Meat and Meat Products a written notice of such authorization. The notice must be displayed in a prominent place where the show is being held.
3. All carcasses classed as "show beef" must have a cold dressed weight at the place of slaughter of not less than 300 pounds, and must be in accordance with

the specifications for either "Choice Beef" (red brand) or Good Beef, (blue brand) as set forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. All cattle coming from such shows must have been ear-tagged before going to the place of slaughtering.

4. All beef from cattle exhibited at "authorized shows" held in Saskatchewan, Alberta or Manitoba must have been slaughtered in an inspected plant situated in one of those provinces in order to qualify as "show beef."

BUTTERFAT FOR CREAM PRODUCTION

On November 1 the order restricting cream sales to 100 per cent of a distributor's June, 1944, sales (in pounds of butterfat) was amended to allow an increase of 10 per cent over the basic period. The revision was made to relieve shortages of cream in communities where returning servicemen and other population shifts had swelled the demand. No change in the maximum butterfat content of cream has been authorized, and all cream sold must not exceed 18 per cent butterfat strength. The sale of whipping cream is still prohibited. Cream distributors may, however, sell up to 110 per cent of their June, 1944, quota.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

Coupons covering farmer sales or farm household consumption of meat and butter, and sales of preserves must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61). Reports for December should reach the Local Ration Boards not later than January 10. Following are the valid coupon dates for December:

	Butter	Meat	Sugar	Preserves
December 6	Nos. 132	14	—	—
" 13	" 133	15	—	—
" 20	" 134	16	—	P22-23-24-25
" 27	" 135	17	—	—

Instead of one sugar coupon and two preserves coupons becoming valid during December, four preserves coupons have been declared. This gives the same amount of sugar but allows greater choice if more preserves are desired for the Christmas season.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board

Preventing Decay in Lumber of Stable Walls

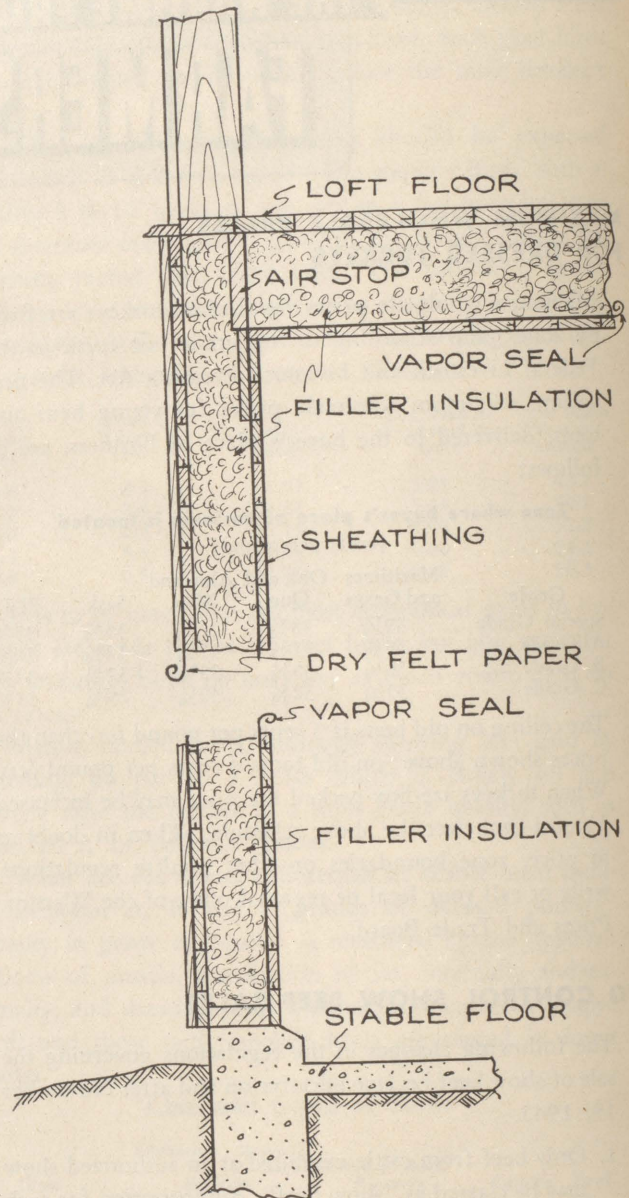
by L. G. Heimpel

When builders of barns and stables in Canada switched from logs to sawn lumber, the early buildings were of very simple construction. Many of these early barns are still in use today and have a fair length of life. The reason for this is the fact that these stables were built of timber frame with just one, or perhaps two, layers of lumber on the outside wall and no lumber lining on the inside of the frame. This kind of stable is not very warm and farmers are accustomed, in many cases, to the formation of hoar-frost on the inside surface of the stable walls. True, when warm weather came these boards would become wet, but with the arrival of spring, the lumber would dry out and was not much the worse for the winter's treatment.

Later, however, we started to line the inside surface of the frame or studding of the stable walls, leaving a large air space between the inside and outside boarding. Humidity of the air is always high in any kind of livestock barn and this moisture penetrates into the air spaces where it cools down and the moisture is condensed on the cold surfaces of the lumber, particularly on the outside boarding and on the studding. Probably a considerable amount of hoar-frost collects in these spaces, but since it is closed in, it is not visible to the owner and he does not worry about it. During the summer a certain amount of this moisture dries up but enough remains to cause fungus growth to develop on the lumber and rotting sets in. Many of these more modern barns are already giving trouble through rotting of the studding or frame within the walls and these parts have to be replaced.

We now begin to realize that some treatment is necessary to prevent this damage if we wish to use improved methods of construction in all kinds of livestock stables. First of all, it is necessary to prevent the moisture from inside the stable penetrating into the air spaces. This is particularly essential if we wish to fill the spaces between studs with any of the insulating materials now used to make buildings warmer. The first essential in keeping moisture out of the wall is the use of a good vapor seal on the warm side of the wall, which in a stable is the inside surface.

There is available at the present time specially prepared building paper coated with heavy layers of asphalt, which makes the paper moisture-proof. This is one of the materials that can be used. However, to be most effective it has to be carefully installed and is of most use if placed between two layers of lumber or a layer of lumber and one of insulating board. The pressure of the vapor from the warm side of the wall to colder areas is very considerable and unless these vapor-sealing layers are carefully installed, vapor will get through and cause damage in spite of man's best efforts. Some vapor penetration will take place in any



Cross section of an insulated stable wall and ceiling.

case through nail holes and at the joints where layers of paper are lapped. In the latter case it is always best to use roofing cement to prevent vapor penetration along the laps of two strips of paper.

At least one kind of insulating board on the market consists of layers of wood pulp with thin layers of asphalt between them. This should make an effective vapor seal, and when used, should always be placed on the warm side of the studding, never on the cold side or outside of the wall. Other material which makes an effective vapor seal job is sheet metal, aluminum foil being possibly the most prominent. Any metal foil is, however, satisfactory for this work, though bright metal such as polished aluminum has

additional value as an insulator, because radiant heat is reflected from the bright surface of the metal, thus preventing penetration of heat of this kind through the wall. Roll roofing also makes a good vapor-sealing material, though is probably more expensive than necessary for the job.

While a great deal of the moisture that would otherwise be deposited in inter-wall spaces will be kept out by an efficient vapor seal, a small amount of condensation must be expected within the wall spaces even where this precaution is taken and vapor-sealing has been carefully installed on the inside or warm side of the wall. To permit the evaporation of this moisture during the warm months of the year, care must be taken to keep the outside surface of such walls in such condition that moisture can escape. In other words, the outside surface of stable walls should be permitted to "breathe" as the architect says. This is accomplished by the use of dry building paper or felt, or material which is not made moisture-proof by coatings of asphalt or other means, but which is still dense enough to have value as wind-proofing. Ordinary lumber walls are considered effective breathing surfaces; so also is stucco and plaster.

This is possibly a new aspect of farm building design and construction which has long been in existence, but which is only now beginning to claim our attention because of the trouble farmers are running into in connection with the more modern type of stable walls. The problem is a serious one and builders of new stables, or those who are facing the repair of walls which are rotting out, must not lose sight of the necessity for vapor-sealing.

POULTRY QUESTIONS . . . (Continued from page 6)
going broody several times during the winter and spring seasons. Remove such individuals from the pens and kill or sell them for meat after the broodiness has ceased.

How do pullets, capons and cockerels differ in meat quality? Assuming that the carcasses in all three classes or 'Milkfed A' quality, the main difference is in the fat content of the carcass. Normally, the pullet carries more fat on her body than the male or cockerel of similar breed and age. The capon, on the other hand, is intermediate in nature between male and female and therefore produces more body fat than a normal male with a similar amount and kind of feed eaten.

Kind	% Edible Portion	% Edible of Dressed Weight	% Abdominal Fat	% Skin	% Meat
Cockerel	66.3	58.3	7.4	19.0	73.5
Capon	68.5	60.0	9.3	25.1	65.6
Pullet	69.5	62.0	13.2	27.2	59.7

The cockerel produces more muscle meat and less fat than the capon or pullet. The pullet and capon, however, excel over the cockerel in per cent edible meat and fat of the dressed weight and per cent total edible portion on the carcass.

**Read
WHAT
OTHERS
SAY
ABOUT
"MIRACLE"
FEEDS**

Pitt Meadows, B.C.,
May the 7th, 1945.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

I am pleased to inform you, that I have given your "Miracle Dairy Feed" a fair trial over three months and have found it better than any I have used before. It also surpassed my own mixture in palatability and milk production. The cows take it readily. Therefore I have all the reasons to continue to use it. I can recommend it to other Dairy-Farmers.

Yours very truly,
S.A.E.

(Original on file)

- Miracle Dairy Feeds contain balanced proportions of minerals, proteins and vitamins to supply the cow with the elements necessary for increased milk production. Tests prove that by feeding Miracle Dairy Feeds, feed costs may be considerably reduced. For bigger profits ask your dealer for Miracle Dairy Feeds in the dotted bag.


M45-3

"MIRACLE"

FEEDS

MAXIMUM RESULTS . . . AT MINIMUM COST



IDENTIFICATION

for

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS,
FOXES, POULTRY
(Live and Dressed)

Artificial Insemination Equipment

Write for catalogue

KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.
Box 388, Dept. 10, Ottawa.

Bomac-Federal

770 ST. ANTOINE ST.

MONTREAL

PL. 8844-9

ARTISTS • PHOTOGRAPHERS

ENGRAVERS • ELECTROTYPERS

STEREOTYPERS

Vegetable Seed Produced in Canada

by Allan P. Chan

World War II boosted Canadian seed production from a mere \$400,000. enterprise to a full-grown industry worth nearly \$2,000,000. Continental Europe normally exports a huge supply of seeds to the rest of the world every year. When the war sharply curtailed this supply, Canada, along with the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and other countries formerly dependent upon seed from Europe, were faced with the prospect of an acute shortage of certain kinds of vegetable seeds. This possibility was indeed very grave, because any shortage of seed would directly influence vital food supplies for Britain and her Allies. The contribution of Canadian seed growers to the war effort has never been extolled but it was nevertheless an important one. The goodly proportion of the 1942 and 1943 crops was ear-marked for Russia. This, together with the generous supplies sent by the United States, was a healthy aid in ensuring the vegetable food supply of this valiant ally.

In the face of many real obstacles, Canadian seed growers across Canada proved that they were equal to the task. The most important centres of production are both located in British Columbia. These are the southern coastal zone and the semi-arid southern interior zone, where the climate and soil are ideally adapted for this very specialized branch of agriculture. Later, we shall say a little more about the importance of these factors. For the present we shall concern ourselves with some of the difficulties which have been described as "real". First and foremost of these were the lack of experience and equipment of seed growers. Of equal importance were the shortage of pure seed stocks, and a definite lack of appreciation of the fundamentals of seed growing and merchandising.

Growing the Seed Crops. The important vegetable seed crops can be divided into two divisions, namely, an-

nuals and biennials. In other words, those which produce seed the same year they are sown and those which require two years before seeds are produced. The annuals are seeded in spring and seed is harvested after one growing season. Radish, melon and members of the melon family, peas, beans, tomatoes, pepper and lettuce belong to this class. Annuals like cucumber, melons and tomatoes, although easily grown, are difficult and exacting when it comes to removal of the seed, fermenting, washing, and drying. Except where large-scale operations are involved, the pulp and seed are "spooned" out by hand. To separate the seed from its gelatinous covering, both seed and pulp are put into barrels or vats and allowed to ferment for a few days. The fermented mass is poured into a washing flume or current box to clean the seeds. The wet seeds are then placed in a specially constructed drier.

But not all our vegetable seed crops are handled so easily. Important crops which take two years to complete their life cycle are: cabbage, turnip, garden and sugar beet, swiss chard, onion, carrot and celery. With these biennials, the first year is one chiefly of vegetative development. The roots, bulbs or heads are then stored over winter and replanted in the spring. But in favourable localities such as the southern coastal zone in British Columbia, vegetable crops such as turnips, sugar beets, swiss chard, cabbage and kale, can be over-wintered in the field without the need for storing and transplanting as under our own conditions here in Quebec. This is a considerable saving in labour with a consequent lowering of the cost of production.

Let us review briefly the steps involved in producing a crop of cabbage seed. Cabbage may be handled either by producing the mature head, storing and transplanting it the following spring, or by growing an immature or "loose" head and allowing the plants to remain in the field over-winter. The latter method is usually the one used on the Coast. Still another method, and it is one which has been practised successfully, at Macdonald College, is to use only the cabbage stump. The stumps are stored over winter in root cellars and planted in spring. Harvesting is usually done by hand. Before leaving this particular phase of seed growing, I would like to emphasize that it is a highly specialized branch of Agriculture. The returns are possibly higher than most farm crops but the possibilities of crop failures are also greater.

Foundation Stock. Earlier, it was mentioned that one of the main difficulties we encountered in seed production at the outbreak of war was the lack of seed stock. Foundation stock is a grade applied by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to a specific lot of vegetable seed after verification has proven that it reproduces true to variety or strain, is not contaminated, and its origin is traceable by records in the hands of the processor or his legal successor.



Setting out onion bulbs to produce a crop of seed.

To approach the problem or discussion of Foundation stock it is essential that we bring into the picture the aims and objects of the C.S.G.A. In the United States, there is no such organization — for the simple reason that there is no need for one. The seed houses in United States are chiefly growers as well as merchandisers. Thus they employ their own plant breeders and maintain their own stocks. But the majority of our seed houses are merchandisers only and not growers or producers of seed. This situation required the need for some sort of organized effort to maintain the purity and quality of Canadian seed stocks.

Foundation seed is carefully processed, and is practically all produced by Experimental Stations. This foundation seed is mostly sold to members of the C.S.G.A. who multiply it. Once this foundation seed is produced in quantity, it is graded Registered seed. Then again it is used to produce still larger quantities of certified or commercial seed. Thus, in simple words, the members of the C.S.G.A. have the role of making quantities of good seed available to the producers of certified and commercial seed. But it is impossible to produce good commercial seed without good Foundation stock. Foundation stock is the cornerstone of the whole programme of successful seed production.

Cooperative Trial Grounds. In the production of vegetable seed in Canada one meets with four different grades. These are:

1. Foundation; 2. Registered seed; 3. Certified seed; 4. Commercial seed.

In order that a careful check could be kept on each grade of seed it was decided that each class should be placed under test. In the case of certified and commercial seed it was not possible to test, each season, every stock sold in Canada, so only a small cross-section of the different stocks being sold by the trade are being placed under trial.

The trials commenced in 1933 and trial grounds are located across Canada. Usually the trial grounds are operated in cooperation with an Experimental Station or an Agricultural College. Under such a plan seed trials are conducted by highly qualified men and under a wide variety of environmental conditions. Three types of tests are made and these can be summarized as follows:

1. Merit Tests. These are tests of new varieties developed by plant breeders. In the main, these come from Experimental Stations or Agricultural Institutions. But there are numerous good growers who have developed or selected new varieties and strains. The merit of these new varieties is not known before they are tested, but if they can stand up under merit trial they will be distributed to producers of foundation stock for further processing. As mentioned previously the processing of foundation stock is chiefly in the hands of Experimental Stations.

2. Verification Tests. The Verification Tests are confined to testing seeds which are intended for foundation stock. In preceding paragraphs the importance of foundation stock has been stressed. Verification Tests are very discriminating and performance, quality, and purity are the

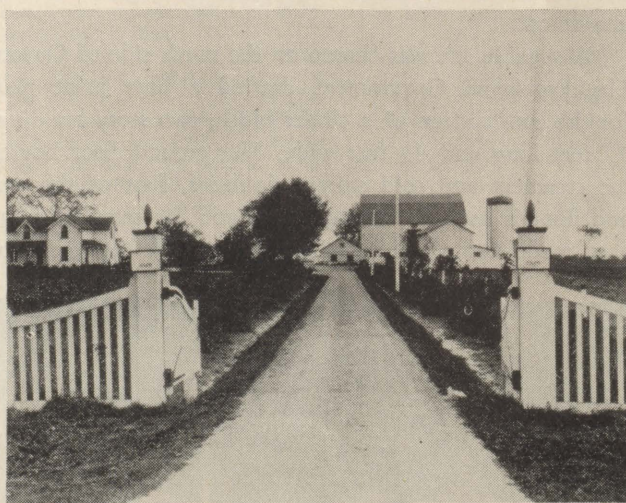
keynotes. These samples are collected by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and distributed to the various trial grounds across Canada.

3. Purity Tests. These tests are made on a small cross section of the commercial and certified seed sold in Canada. As the name implies, purity of variety or strain is the chief concern. These tests reveal any degeneration of the stocks or any mechanical mixtures which may have occurred.

Generally speaking, it is considered that if the foundation stock is found to be satisfactory, all stocks, barring mechanical mixtures and accidents, produced from foundation, from generation to generation, will be found satisfactory also. That is why certified and commercial stocks are tested only to a minimum extent.

The Future

The future of vegetable seed production in Canada is uncertain. The policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture throughout the war years has been to place our seed industry on as firm a foundation as possible so that Canadian growers would have a reasonable opportunity to hold a sizeable portion of their wartime export business. Certainly it is idle to think that Canadian seed growers can meet world competition in all the seeds which were grown in Canada during the war. But with the experience gained from the war years, better equipment and better understanding of the fundamentals of seed production, it is very possible to meet competition in the production of *certain* seeds. This is in special reference to those crops which respond favourably to a particular environmental adaptation. Thus the adaptability of a processed stock to our conditions is a factor in the favour of our growers. But we cannot rely on this alone. If we are to hold our markets at home or abroad, our products must possess superiority — superiority in quality and performance.



This is the Pioneer Feed research farm of 100 acres, 17 miles northwest of Toronto on Highway No. 10. Practical, experimental and research work with poultry, turkeys, hogs and dairy cattle will be carried on here under the direction of I. R. Sparling, B.S.A., B.V.Sc.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Quyon Farmers' Co-operative Creamery

by Joseph Galway

This Co-operative Creamery is the direct result of an action project which Farm Forum members in the vicinity of Quyon successfully developed during the winter of 1944. It became apparent to the original group that farmers in neighbouring communities were willing to support fully any move towards organizing a Co-op. As a result of this, several mass meetings were called to discuss the subject. At one of these meetings it was unanimously agreed to appoint a board of directors and apply for a charter. Forty-nine of the fifty-one people present signed up to become members and key men were chosen to canvass the surrounding district.

When a farmer wishes to become a shareholder in this organization, he must make application to the board of directors, and agree to invest one hundred dollars in ten shares of ten dollars each. If a farmer is unable to pay the hundred dollars in cash, he can still qualify by paying twenty-five dollars in cash and signing three notes of equal value. One of these notes becomes due and payable on the 2nd of January each year, until all three are paid. The board has the power to accept or reject any application submitted. Their decision is based on the applicant's reputation and his attitude towards the co-operative movement. Common Shares do not bear interest; however, they do carry voting rights. Non-voting preference shares bearing 4% interest are issued to individuals desiring to make an investment.

A suitable site was chosen on the north side of Quyon. The Provincial Government drafted a blue print plan for the construction of a cinder block, two story building, 55 feet long and 43 feet wide. The ground floor houses the creamery and cold storage facilities. Part of the second floor is used for storage space and the remainder has been made into a residential apartment. The total cost for

construction and equipment of this plant was \$30,000. Work was completed and butter making operations began in June 1944.

Now two hundred and twenty producers are shipping to this creamery from an area covering five municipalities. The record show that the highest weeks production of butter was between ten and eleven thousand pounds. Buttermilk is sold to shippers for 10c a hundred lbs. at the Creamery. Only members are allowed to purchase their family butter requirements directly from the Co-operative.

The membership has grown from one hundred and thirty-five at the time of opening to one hundred and seventy at this date. The annual meeting of the shareholders is held in May to hear a report of the business and to elect officers.

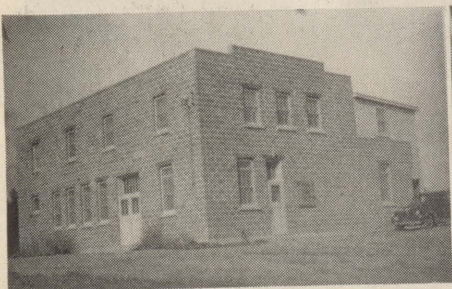
The board of directors which consists of five members elects a President and appoints a General Manager and Secretary. It meets regularly twice a month.

There has never been a fund set aside to promote Co-operative education among the members, but some consideration may be given to this, one of the important Rockdale Principles, in the near future. All the other principles are being strictly adhered to.

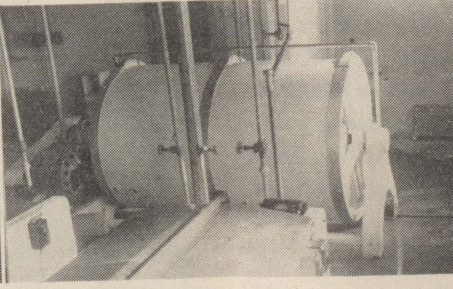
Farmers in this area of the province express themselves as being well satisfied with the job they have done on this project and they feel confident that they can solve many more of their problems in the same manner.

The President of the Board of Directors this year is Mr. Gervais O'Reilly and the Secretary is Mr. Hillis Hamilton. The general-manager is Mr. Russell Taber.

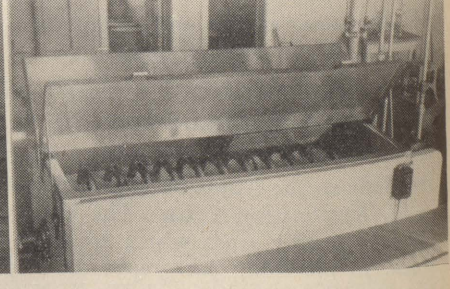
Twenty co-operative associations, of which four in the county of Lotbiniere were organized in 1945, report a turnover of \$1,800,000 and membership of 1620 farmers.



Quyon Co-operative Creamery.



Interior: the churn and the pasteurizer.



New Buckingham Co-op Has First Annual Meeting

The Buckingham Co-operative Association recently held its first general annual meeting. An elaborated financial report of the first fourteen months of operation was presented to members, in English, by Mr. J. W. Delaney, District Agronomist, and in French, by Mr. Marcel Ste. Marie, District Inspector of the Co-operative Associations.

During the course of that fiscal period, sales and purchases amounted to \$218,207.96 and \$186,426.33 respectively, leaving a surplus of \$7,785.49. The immoveables amount to \$24,965.83.

The Buckingham Creamery has made over 358,000 pounds of butter, getting cream from 188 farmers, of whom 142 are members of the co-operative. The association has sold \$71,300 worth of feeds and other goods. It has organized a daily system for collecting cream and delivery of merchandise on a one-hundred-mile route, using three trucks.

Mr. J. W. Delaney congratulated the directors and the manager for their splendid work and members for their co-operative spirit. "The association is yours, he said, you

must support it, protect it and work for its expansion." He mentioned the importance of the co-operative movement in the district and its progressing expansion.

The Board of Directors was re-elected entirely for a second term, as follows: Allen J. McMillan, president; Hugh Laframboise, vice-president; John A. Brady, Thomas Ross and Lucien Charette, directors. Mr. Florent Morency, B.S.A., is secretary-manager.

Do You Know That . . .

With 143,060,953 members in 43 countries the co-operative movement is the largest purely economic association in the world.

63,935,295 are members of rural consumer marketing and credit co-operatives.

59,514,157 are affiliated with urban consumer co-operatives.

10,879,632 are members of non-agricultural occupational co-operatives.

8,408,354 are members of co-operative housing associations.

523,515 are organized in other types of co-operatives.

Market Comments

The second estimate of the 1945 field crops of Canada has just been issued. Present estimates show a reduction in the three chief grain crops, namely, wheat, oats and barley. The total production of these three grain crops is now estimated at almost exactly three-quarters of the quantity of the extra good crop of 1944.

On the other hand 1945 has provided a record quantity of hay. This is particularly true of the central provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The quantity of hay in these two provinces is over one-fifth (20%) more than that of the good crop of 1944, and almost one-third above the average production of the five years from 1938 to 1942.

Reports from counties in Ontario mention that more than the average amount of western grain will be required this season. This will not be for hog-feed primarily as hog numbers are down but will be needed for cattle feed as the cattle population is high. Probably the estimate of feed grain requirements for Ontario will apply pretty generally to eastern Canada.

Negotiated Prices

The British Government has recently announced its intention of negotiating prices of farm products in advance of production. Prices of seasonal crops such as grains will be arranged early in the crop year. Prices of livestock will be set for several years ahead. Provision is made for annual revision. It is claimed that regulation of prices of British farm products will not interfere with imports from Canada.

Price Policies

There are three price policies now in vogue, all of

which will be interesting to study. The Canadian policy of price floors, the American practices of a higher domestic than foreign price and the British system of a higher domestic farm price than the import price.

Trend of Prices

	Nov. 1944	Oct. 1945	Nov. 1945
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	11.75	11.63	11.50
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.43	8.25	8.40
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.25	5.75	6.95
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	4.75	4.75	5.40
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	13.68	13.25	14.50
Veal, common, per cwt.....	9.77	9.50	11.40
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	11.97	13.25	14.13
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	6.52	6.50	11.18
Bacon Hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	17.25	17.25	17.75
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.35	0.36	0.36
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.22
Eggs, Grade A, large, per doz.	0.47	0.50½	0.50
Chickens, Live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.21	0.28	0.27½
Chickens, Dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.32½	0.34	0.34½
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bushel			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, Extra fancy, per box		3.05	3.62
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.10-1.15	1.75	1.80
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Frozen Food Lockers

The processing and storage of home-grown food supplies is the backbone of the frozen food locker plant industry. Farmers are naturally its chief patrons, contributing 75 percent. Is there a future for co-operatives in this field?

Last year in the United States 6,000 plants handled a billion pounds of food for 1,600,000 families. Over 500 of these plants are owned and operated on a co-operative basis. Most of the plants provide facilities to chill, cut, grind, wrap, and sharp-freeze meat products. Many of the modern plants are equipped to cure and smoke meats, render lard, dress poultry, slaughter livestock, freeze, store, and sell wholesale fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and poultry.

From detailed studies in numerous locker plants, it has been found that with the usual rental and service charges a properly constructed and properly managed locker plant of 300 lockers or over is profitable when 62 percent of the capacity is rented. Hence most co-operative locker plants are financially successful, even more so than other types of locker plants.

This success may be attributed to several factors:

First, the cooperatives are less likely than privately-owned plants to have competition within the same community. The individual owners usually recognize the risk involved in competing with a cooperative with its widespread distribution of ownership, and, hence, patron support.

A second contribution to cooperative success is that each patron acts as an educator or salesman for the plant among prospective patrons.

Third, the member patrons have a special interest in the financial success of the plant and are more likely to aid employees in regulating the flow of products through the plant and in avoiding practices that end to cause confusion and mistakes, and thus less satisfactory service.

Fourth, cooperative locker plants may also enjoy a greater degree of confidence among patrons, because each of them has some control over the type of personnel operating the plant and over its operating policies.

A few plants have been less successful and their trouble was due to the plant being too large for the community, having a poor location, to mechanical difficulties, or the wrong type of help. In some instances there was not sufficient time spent in the pre-construction study of the needs and desires of the prospective membership.

The question has been asked, "What is to become of locker plants when, some time in the future, every home can have its own frozen food cabinet?" The decision will rest on the basis of relative cost, the safety of food storage, and the convenience and service furnished by the locker plant. Those who need a lot of space either for their own use or to help in marketing their products may go in for the larger home units and no longer use locker storage space. Others will find it better to use small home units in combination with space in a cooperative locker plant.

Selling and servicing home freezer units is another possibility. Certainly the locker plant might well be the means of developing new and satisfactory sales outlets for co-operative slaughtering and processing plants. The plant will be the most economical place where the processing can be done, because the individual families will not be equipped either with plant capacity, with materials, or with skill in handling products for freezing to do the whole processing job at home. In other words, the plant expects to do the cooling, cutting, wrapping, marking, and freezing for many families who may have sufficient storage at zero temperature to keep their products at home. Many operators are planning to add properly equipped slaughter houses either adjacent to the locker plants or in the country. Slaughtering facilities at or near the plant normally mean better control over volume from day to day and hence more efficient use of plant personnel and equipment.

Thus, in our national emergency, local food processing and storage establishments of this type have relieved the pressure on the nation's transportation and marketing facilities by encouraging greater home production and preservation of foods.

Co-operative Color Schemes

Will any old thing do for a Co-operative? A ramshackle building on a back street? No paint, no sign, nothing to indicate that a co-operative operates in the community? Such seems to be the attitude of some co-operative managers and directors. But not so in Saskatchewan. They have realized the importance of appearance and their realization comes from observation of the fact that certain merchandising organizations, especially chain stores, insist on modern and uniform merchandising units with an attractive paint color scheme.

The Co-operative Union of Canada, Saskatchewan section, appointed a committee to investigate the matter and the report of the committee has now been approved by the board of directors and their findings are recommended to all co-operatives.

The color scheme adopted is cream and verdigris (green). The base color is cream with a verdigris trim. Such a combination of colors is pleasing to the eye. It is distinctive and could be made to signify co-operatives in the mind of the general public. These colors should be used on store fronts, signs, literature, and stationery.

The Ontario Co-operative Union is at present discussing this matter with the Co-operative Union of Canada in order to determine if it is possible to establish and adopt a general color scheme for co-operatives in the whole dominion.

—Rural Co-operator.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Junior Judging Competitions in Toronto

The national finals in the junior judging competitions were run off in Toronto and Guelph last month, and top honours went to the British Columbia team for dairy cattle judging, to Ontario for beef cattle judging, and to Manitoba for swine judging. Manitoba teams placed first in judging poultry and seed grain and British Columbia led in potato judging.

Quebec's dairy cattle team of Ness and Templeton, which won first place in the provincial contests held during the Sherbrooke Fair, was disqualified for the national competition because Templeton was enrolled for the degree course at Macdonald College before the competition was held, which, according to the rules of the competition, made him ineligible to compete. The team which placed second was also unable to make the Toronto trip, so Quebec was represented by its third team, Gabriel and Rosaire Cossette of St. Adolphe de Champlain. These two boys deserve great credit, for they placed second to the winning British Columbia team.

Quebec won the swine judging last year, but this year had to be content with fourth place. There were no potato judging contest in the provincial competition but Quebec was represented at Toronto by a team from Neuville, Marcel and Marius Matte, which placed third.

Sixty-two contestants, including eight girls, took part in the judging competitions at Guelph, which were followed the next day by oral examinations and the giving of reasons for the placings at Toronto. Following this, the youngsters toured Toronto packing plants, visited a farm machinery factory at Hamilton and, on the way home, visited the Parliament Buildings and the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

Quebec delegates were accompanied to Toronto by L. P. Paquet, special officer, who represented Mr. J. C. Magnan, Director of the Junior Farmers' Educational Service, and by their respective coaches. Mr. J. P. Fleury of the Dominion Department of Agriculture was also in attendance.

This year's contest was the fourteenth of its kind conducted by the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work since the Council was formed in 1931. The national contest was cancelled for 1939, but has been held every year since then. There have been difficulties during the war years, particularly in regard to transportation, but the fact that it has been possible to carry on this work every year but one since 1931 is a tribute to the value of junior farm club work.

Enrollment in various forms of farm and farm home projects in 1945 was 35,280, which is 809 more than were enrolled in 1944. The numbers of boys and girls enrolled in each of several general divisions of club activity are as follows:

Livestock and poultry	14,215
Field crops	4,909
Horticulture	4,045
Home Economics	10,634
Other projects	1,477

Provincial Flax Board Annual Meeting

Forty delegates attended the annual meeting of the Provincial Flax Board in Montreal last month and re-elected Charles Gagne, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, as president for the coming year. Other officers who will function during 1946 are Andre Auger, vice-president and directors Omer Milot, Gerard Lagace, Edgar Lalonde, J. Morazain, Elzear Roy. E. L. Raymond, director of the Provincial Flax School, remains as secretary.

The chief item of discussion was the project of building a spinning mill, and this should be an accomplished fact in 1946. The mill will cost in the neighbourhood of \$300,000 and construction will begin as soon as a suitable location has been decided upon. Building of this mill will enable Quebec to export flax in the form of the manufactured product instead of its all being sold, as at present, as raw material. The National Flax Board, organized during 1945, will try to find new markets for Canadian flax.

Research on artificial retting will be continued at the Provincial Flax School; considerable progress during the past year along this line was reported. The delegates discussed seed disinfection, crop protection and possible improvements in growing methods. In this connection the Provincial Government was asked to pass an act respecting dodder, to replace the one adopted by the Dominion Government during the war, and which will be repealed soon.

"Hard-working little wife you've got, Bill," said the traveller to the small shopkeeper as he watched the man's wife busy in the shop.

"My word, yes!" replied the shop-keeper, "I only wish I 'ad a couple more like 'er!"

Health of Animals Service Set Up by Quebec

In line with his policy of re-organization in the Department of Agriculture, Minister Laurent Barre has authorized the establishment of a new administrative and technical branch: the Health of Animals Service. Dr. J. M. Veilleux, V.D., has been placed in charge of the new Service.

This new branch of the Department's activities replaces the Veterinary Medicine Division which until now has been associated with the Animal Husbandry Division. The main objectives of the new branch will be the control of livestock diseases, testing to determine the presence or absence of contagious diseases in our flocks and herds and a vigorous campaign to promote more sanitary conditions among our farm livestock.

Dr. Veilleux is a veterinarian who has had long and

varied experience in his profession. He has been Provincial Veterinarian since 1937. Before that he was a practicing veterinarian in Beauce County, later Professor and Director of Studies at the Veterinary School at Oka. In his former capacity as Provincial Veterinarian he has waged a continuous battle for sanitation and has organized campaigns for the control of tuberculosis, contagious abortion, poultry and hog diseases of various kinds, and his policies have proved very satisfactory.

The organization of this new Service should prove a benefit to veterinarians of our province and, by emphasizing the importance of having healthy animals on our farms, and by providing means whereby our farmers may keep their animals in healthy condition, work for the general good of the livestock industry.

F.A.O. Delegates Entertained In Rural Quebec

During the recent F.A.O. conference in Quebec, the Department of Agriculture lost no opportunity to show off Quebec's unique attractions to the visitors from overseas. Handicrafts displays erected in the Chateau Frontenac, arranged by the Provincial School of Handicrafts, aroused much interest and was carefully inspected by the visitors.

But the climax was an invitation from the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Barre, to all the delegates who could attend to have dinner in a typical French Canadian home. Mr. and Mrs. Real Levesque, farmers at Neuville, were the hosts and prepared, with the assistance of the Home Economics Branch, a real French Canadian meal. Individual place cards were made of birch bark and they, with the hand-made menu cards, were much admired. It is to be

hoped, of course, that the guests did not go away with the impression that all our farm families use place cards and menus at every meal, but the effect was good nevertheless. After the meal the guests were entertained with stories and folk songs.

The guests included delegates from Belgium, Poland, France, the United States, Norway, Luxembourg, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Canada, and Columbia. The Province of Quebec was represented by the Hon. Bona Dussault and Patrice Tardiff, Jules Simard, J. Ernest Laforce, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Gauthier, J. H. Lavoie, Jean Charles Magnan, George Maheux and Francois Vezina. Other invited guests who, on account of pressing business could not attend included representatives from Great Britain, India, Mexico and China.

New Regulations on Show Beef Sales

Special price ceiling regulations have been prepared to assure that beef sold to the public as "show beef" actually comes from authorized shows and exhibitions.

The new order requires authorization for such shows by the Meat Administrator of the Prices Board, that all carcasses classed as "show beef" have a cold dressed weight when slaughtered of not less than 300 pounds, and must be in accordance with the specifications for either "choice beef" (red brand) or "good beef" (blue brand) as set forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act.

The order also provides for ear tagging, designation of slaughterers by buyers at authorized shows and slaughter in inspected plants. A special ribbon brand, provided by the Federal Department of Agriculture, is to be used exclusively for branding "show beef."

Regulations regarding sales require wholesalers to limit the price of "show beef" to not more than the total cost

to them, including processing and selling expenses and less credits for by-products. No reselling at the wholesale level is allowed and no sales are permitted until the slaughterer has the information required to identify carcasses.

Retailers must limit their prices on "show beef" so that the total amount they receive shall not exceed actual delivered cost plus a "mark-up" of not more than 26½% of the selling price.

The secretary of each authorized show is required to send full reports, giving the names of sellers of show cattle, the number of cattle purchased by buyers from each seller, ear-tag numbers and sale prices per pound live weight.

These reports must be forwarded by mail within 48 hours of the conclusion of a show to each designated slaughterer, to the Prices Board meat administrator and to the regional Prices Board office for the district in which the slaughtering plant is situated.

Jersey Breeders Hold Annual Meeting

The Quebec Jersey Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at Granby on November 10th with the largest attendance, almost 100 breeders and their families, ever recorded at an annual meeting. The delegates met at the Windsor Hotel for their business meeting, pre-lunch entertainment as guests of Mr. W. H. Miner, whose Pinetree herd was visited later in the day, and for the luncheon meeting.

Guest speaker at luncheon was Fred Ricker, president of the Vermont Jersey Breeders' Club, who devoted the first part of his speech to stories and anecdotes which kept the crowd in almost continual laughter. In more serious vein he stressed the importance of records, pointing out a herd sire's good record should be supported by lifetime records of the families back of him. He stressed particularly the importance of the record of the sire's dam, insisting that one particularly good record was not necessarily a proof of high quality. Emphasizing that livestock raising is never a static occupation, he gave his audience the slogan, "Start where you are — do what you can with what you have — never be satisfied."

Following lunch, Prof. Paul Miller of the University of Vermont gave a most interesting talk on pasture management, illustrated with excellent Kodachrome slides. He insisted that, no matter how much fertilizer might be applied to a pasture, it would never be a good one unless the soil was fertile to begin with. Pointing out that cattle breeders

feed their animals regularly, he insisted that pastures, too, should be treated in a systematic fashion, and not given a heavy application of fertilizer one year and then not touched again for several years.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, W. T. Hunter, showed the finances of the Association to be in good shape, due in some measure to an increased grant from the Quebec Department of Agriculture. He reported that about 20 calves had been shipped out during 1945 under the Victory Gift Bull Campaign, that most of them were breeding well and apparently are leaving many fine grade heifers throughout the country. Paul Brunel, assistant to the secretary, has been doing good work among French-speaking farmers and has spent much time in visiting farmers who had received these Victory Bull calves. He reports these farmers enthusiastic and determined to proceed further in breeding Jerseys.

The demand for Jersey milk from the city of Montreal still exceeds the supply in spite of the fact that a considerable number of new herds have been established whose milk reaches this market. Jersey milk is also being sold in Quebec City and is recognized on that market by the Quebec Milk Commission.

Mr. J. F. Desmarais was elected president for the coming year and Monty Yates of Baie d'Urfe is the new vice-president.

Poultrymen Make Plans

For the present at least the newly organized Poultry Co-operative Association (formerly the Quebec Federation of Certified Hatcheries) will devote most of its efforts to a programme of education and publicity and a good start in this direction has already been made.

High on the agenda of the new organization is a campaign for the production of disease-free chicks, with special attention to eliminating pullorum disease in the hatcheries of the province. Steps to protect poultrymen against sellers of low grade baby chicks will be taken. Ways and means of best disinfecting poultry houses will be studied and the most practical method will be recommended. It will be an aim of the Association to maintain the highest possible standard of certified baby chicks in this province, and much of this programme will be carried on through publicity in the Association's own journal, publication of which will commence soon.

Clarence Goodhue of Vaudreuil is the president and Oscar Ferland, Ile of Orleans, is the vice-president of the Association. Directors are Prof. A. Gratton, Oka, Wilfrid Drouin, St. Malachie, and Eugene Dinelle, St. Faustin. C. E. Benoit is secretary and technical adviser and J. B. Roy is the publicity manager. About fifty certified hatcheries are already members of the Association.

New Appointments in the Agricultural Education Service

Mr. Jean Charles Magnan, Director of the Agricultural Education Service, has announced several new appointments to his staff.

Chief of the Agricultural Schools Division and General Inspector is Jean Paul Lettre, B.S.A., formerly general secretary of the Canadian Cattle and Horse Breeders' Association. Judges for the junior section of the Agricultural Merit Competition will be J. Vincent Lanouette and L. P. Paquet, both agronomes working with Junior Farmers' Clubs. Raymond St. Cyr will be the new agronome for Junior Farmers' Clubs for the agronomic district of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.

Secret of Success With Dairy Herd

It costs a little more to feed high-producing cows than to feed low-producers. But in general the difference in cost is small compared with the difference in returns. Year in, year out the secret of successful dairying is to get large amounts of milk from a few cows—and the secret of that is to cull out low-producers, to feed good cows well, and to breed for high production.

Interest in Sheep is Maintained

During World War I interest in sheep raising declined in Quebec, for at that time prices for other types of agricultural products rose to such levels that farmers lost their interest in sheep to a great extent. This has not happened during the past war years, and sheep population in Quebec is still rising slowly. According to the latest estimates, there were 649,300 sheep on Quebec farms on June 1, 1945, compared with 637,300 on the same date last year.

Fixed prices for wool, grants offered for clean fleeces of good quality and the meat shortage have all contributed toward the continued interest in the sheep flock, and have induced farmers to pay more careful attention to management of their flocks. This interest was reflected in the remarkable success of the recent sale of graded rams organized by the Sheep Breeders' Society in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture when 200 XXX and XX rams were sold.

Market lamb breeding centres also contribute to this expansion. In the agronomic district of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, for example, 98 of the 100 rams inspected for classification were placed right in the district, and other rams had to be brought in from the Experimental Farm and even from Rimouski to supply the demand. In this one district, 119 rams have been placed in different flocks.

Another centre has been organized in Temiscouta, where interest in sheep breeding is on the increase, and there is a big demand for choice rams which cannot be supplied from local sources.

Cheese Orders Withdrawn

Previous orders of the Special Products Board which required all cheddar cheese manufactured in Ontario and Quebec to be large, white and unwaxed and offered for shipment to the British Ministry of Food have been withdrawn. From now on, cheese factories may make cheese of any size or colour and sell it on the local market. The order limiting the amount of cheddar cheese which a cheese factory may sell to its customers has also been withdrawn.

With the coming of winter it is expected that the make of cheese will drop rapidly from now on and, so as to increase the stocks for the domestic market, it was thought advisable to withdraw the order.

Junior Farmers Win Scholarships

Scholarships offered by the Department of Agriculture to the most deserving members of Junior Farmers' Clubs of the counties of Rimouski, Matane, Matapedia and Riviere du Loup have been awarded to Theodule Turcotte, Armand Plourde and Laurent Saindon. These three boys are now enrolled in the Intermediate Agricultural School at Rimouski.

The Educational Service of the Departments awards a number of these scholarships each year, the number de-

pending upon the number of Junior Farmers' Clubs in operation in each agronomic district.

Order Seed Potatoes Early

It seems early to be thinking about potato seed, but the supply is small and orders for next year should be placed as soon as possible, at any rate before January 15th.

The 1945 crop is estimated at about 7,693,000 bushels less than last year and orders for Canadian certified seed have already been received totalling 1,750,000 bushels. This includes an order from Argentina for the first time since 1941.

Freight Assistance on Fertilizers Will Continue

It has been announced by the Wartime Prices and Trades Board, Chemical Fertilizer Division, that the policy of giving a grant for payment of freight on purchases of chemical fertilizer will be continued until October, 1946.

This decision will help hold the price of fertilizer at equitable levels. A number of dealers, co-operatives, etc. have already bought their supplies of fertilizer for next year, and deliveries will be made, in many cases, very soon if the material has not already arrived. It would not have been advisable to discontinue the grant in the middle of the buying season.

Fertilizer bought after June 30, 1946, will not be bonused, but the grant will apply on all fertilizer bought up to that date.

Why Hogs Grade B₁

A survey recently conducted by the Marketing Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture reveals why a large number of B₁ hogs studied did not grade A. The reasons speak for themselves, as follows:

Overfat	50%
Bad type	23%
Wrong weight	17%
Too thin	3%
Colored hair	3%
Miscellaneous	4%

Overfat hogs are obviously the result of improper feeding. Balanced rations should help correct this fault.

Bad type is usually transmitted from sires and dams of like type. The remedy is better breeding stock.

Marketing at incorrect weights is a matter for the scales. Live hogs at from 200 to 220 lb. at the farm should be right.

Thin hogs may result from general unthriftiness or improper rations. Worms often cause this condition.

Colored hair and miscellaneous defects such as weak hams, poor loins and thin bellies are usually associated also with poor parent stock.

Nova Scotia Appoints a New Deputy Minister

Two promotions have just been announced by the Hon. A. W. Mackenzie, Minister of Agriculture for Nova Scotia. F. W. Walsh, who has been Director of Marketing becomes Deputy Minister and R. J. MacSween is promoted from senior marketing representative to director of marketing. The post of deputy minister had been vacant for some time until Mr. Mackenzie occupied the position last summer following his release from the army.

Farm born and raised, Mr. Walsh has had a wide experience in agriculture for the past 28 years. After graduating from N.S.A.C. at Truro, he was livestock superintendent for New Brunswick until he entered the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. On graduating from Guelph in 1922, he became sheep and swine promoter for Nova Scotia until 1926 when he was made Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro. From 1927-33, he was Superintendent of Agriculture for the Department of Colonization and Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways, and has been Director of Marketing for Nova Scotia since that time.

R. J. (Rod) MacSween is a product of Cape Breton and operated his own farm from 1918 to 1923, at the same time graduating from the N.S.A.C., Truro. In 1923 he became agricultural representative for a large part of Cape Breton and in 1929 did the same work in Antigonish County. In 1935, he was appointed Inspector of Co-operative Associations for Nova Scotia and assistant to Mr. Walsh in marketing work.

It was "Rod" MacSween who started the first co-operative sale of poultry on a graded basis while at Antigonish. In recent years, he has been giving special attention to fish marketing problems and brings a thorough knowledge of Maritime marketing to his new position.

In this position he has given strong and effective leadership in promoting grading and organized marketing of natural products. His duties on committees and boards have covered many phases of farming, especially during the war period: He was the first chairman of the Nova Scotia Dairy Arbitration Commission; a member of the original committee that represented the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association in working out procedure to assist apple growers during war period; chairman of the special livestock feeds committee under Wartime Prices and Trade Board; member of Fruit and Vegetable Canadian Committee of W.P.T.B.; member of agricultural advisory committee to Canadian Food Board; member of the original Nova Scotia Fishermen's Loan Board; member of Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board.

Farm Forums Show Gains

The following table shows a substantial increase over last year of the number of groups reporting for the first three meetings of the Quebec Farm Forums:

	1st week		2nd week		3rd week	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Groups heard from	48	66	61	76	68	75
People in attendance	720	1047	824	1152	1039	1254
Average per group	14.7	15.8	13.9	15.2	15.2	16.2
Total attendance first three meetings 1944—2583.					1945—3453.	

W. I. NOTES . . . (Continued from page 25)

Rouville. 1 branch reporting. Ditty bags 10, articles for Red Cross knitted 173, seeds to Britain 5 lbs.

Richmond. 4 branches reporting. Ditty bags 5, articles for Red Cross knitted 55, sewn 5, quilts 7, maple sugar sent to Navy League, \$15 to Soldiers' Welcome Fund, sponsored variety show at street fair, 3 blood donors.

Shefford. 3 branches reporting. Ditty bags 15, articles Red Cross knitted 37, sewn 125, quilts 8, clothing sent in Bundles for Britain.

Sherbrooke. 4 branches reporting. Ditty bags 5, articles for Red Cross knitted 7, sewn 12, quilts 7, parcels to men overseas 9 boxes value \$45, cigarettes 1350 value \$17, War Savings folders filled 16, Milby branch bought a \$50 Victory Bond.

Stanstead. 4 branches reporting. Ditty bags 5, articles for Red Cross knitted 42, sewn 34, quilts 4, Russian Relief 3 quilts, 4 pillowslips, 7 bath towels, 3 scarves. Fur sent Navy League. Way's Mills placed memorial in hall for two charter members, a grand thing to do your convener thinks.

Vaudreuil. Cavanagh branch has several members enrolled in the Blue Cross Hospital Association. Miss Walker gave a demonstration on Meatless Dishes and a valuable talk on nutrition. An afternoon tea is being planned for the warbrides with a gift for each. Two of the members are looking after the children so as to give all a chance to attend.

From reports sent in, and some not sent in, it is very evident that all branches in all counties sent clothing, bedding, boots and shoes for the National Clothing Collection. I know that all Women's Institute members have worked hard on this project and your War Services Convener sends her thanks for your wonderful response to this most urgent appeal. I know that you all have the feeling of satisfaction, knowing you have done your best.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Commenting on our mention of the fact that the combine left no chaff for the old sow, Henry Fowler of Kingsbury felt that this lack would not prejudice him against a combine. He believes in giving the sow STRAW and then MORE STRAW so she can build a nest fit for an eagle. His father, remembering the old saying that a sow left to herself was all right if she could get to a straw-stack, tried giving a lot to an expectant mother pig in a cold spell years ago. It worked so well that they have done it ever since. Henry had only two sows that ever abused the privilege.

Given plenty of material most of them will work right up to the last minute getting it arranged to their satisfaction and then lie still at the critical moment. Then, too, once such a mound is warmed up, it is a regular fireless cooker for holding the heat and also keeps the young ones close to their mother. Many of the neighbours still laugh at the idea but Henry just lets them laugh and keeps on saving pigs in sub-zero weather. According to other stories I have heard there are many French-Canadian farmers who would not laugh.

Our talk took place during what was supposed to be a Jersey meeting. That is why all farmers' meetings usually take so long. They have so many interests that they always get far off the subject unless the chairman is pretty strict. Generally he has a few side-issues to discuss himself. Perhaps that is an argument in favour of farmers specializing more in one line so their thinking would not have to be so divided up. Still I'd rather not have all my eggs in one basket. A lot of little baskets are easier to move around than one big one. And it is terribly disappointing when you have just one big one and find it nearly empty at the end of the year. Usually part, at least, of the small ones will be full each season. If

you still want to specialize, you can specialize in doing a good job with every basket. So few of us do that, there is plenty of room for specialization in that line.

One basket that should get more attention from every farmer is the one labelled Farm F with the F meaning Forum or Federation or both. As long as the world continues to grease the wheel only after it squeaks instead of before, and the loudest squeak gets the most grease, farmers will have to unite in a big squeak before they get their share of lubrication. And banana oil like higher wages to workers to increase farm markets isn't lubrication for us. That old smoke-screen is just to fool farmers into keeping quiet while the others get away with the grease. It won't help to have a worker buy more farm goods as long as he gives only an hour of his labour in payment for goods which cost us several hours labour. In fact, the more he buys the harder we'll have to work for he can't buy more from us unless we buy more from him and we must increase our hours of work as fast as he cuts his. So the time has come to squeak for less grease for the other wheels so there will be more for ours.

Hurrah for the Durham County Federation of Agriculture which passed a resolution pointing out that strikers' demands for more wages meant higher prices to consumers or lower prices to producers. Too often it is the latter. Other Federations and Forums should give them a sympathy vote instead of the sympathy strike which labour unions stage to support another union.

Added to the high wages paid to workers is the habit of crowding in too many non-productive workers between the factory and the consumer. Laurent Caron, manager of the Cooperative at St. Anselme in Dorchester, pointed out that one-third to one-half the retail cost of farm machinery went entirely to the selling force, the organization of which he believed was defective. It must pass through too many hands with assemblers, blockmen, jobbers and local agents for so many different makes. Yet in spite

of so many makes there is no price competition for there is no difference in prices between different makes of a machine unless there is a radical difference in the model. Mr. Caron explained this at a meeting of the U. C. C. in Montreal in a speech which might well be published in English.

What are *we* going to do about it?

Dr. Barton Honoured

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister, Dominion Department of Agriculture, was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization at the FAO Conference recently held in Quebec City. There are fifteen members of the Committee representing as many countries. The other members of the Committee are from the following countries: India, Haiti, Brazil, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Norway, Mexico, Iraq, France, Poland, United States, China, Union of South Africa, and Belgium. For the time being, the offices of FAO are in Washington, D.C.

Care of Machinery When Not In Use

Here are some general rules for the care of machinery when not in use. Protect polished surfaces from rust by covering with a heavy body grease. Protect against wind and weather by adequate painting. Remove and dry storage canvas, rubber belts, and rubber tires, unless the machine is properly housed. Where tires are left on the machine being stored for long periods, the load should be removed from the tires. Support all working parts away from the ground. Protect machinery from live stock and poultry. Drain radiators, fuel tanks, and carburetors, and cover motor openings against moisture and dust.

Largest Shipment of Apples from Canada

When the SS. *Pipiriki* sailed recently from Vancouver she carried as part of

her cargo 231,163 boxes of B.C. apples for Britain, the largest single shipment of Canadian apples ever made from Canada. The shipment was made through the Special Products Board and will arrive in England in time for Christmas. The apples are in refrigeration space. The *Pipiriki* is making the voyage via the Panama Canal.

Thank You—Canadian Farmers!

The following extract from a letter written recently by Mrs. Norman Gilbert-Smith, wife of Group Captain Gilbert-Smith of the Royal Air Force, to a friend who had lived for five war years in England, lost her husband in action with the 48th Toronto Highlanders, and lately returned to Canada, is interesting. The appreciation expressed to Canada and its farmers is sincere.

"Please tell anyone whom you hear complaining about meat rationing over there, that we are tremendously grateful to them, if that is any comfort. Really, the way Canada and the rest of the Dominions and Commonwealth have stood by us, both during the war and especially after Lease Lend ending, has been a great source of encouragement. You know what the rations were, and can imagine the effects of the recent cuts, especially where one has children. Not that we are starving — but

well — it is difficult! Anyway, I bless Canada every time I give George a rasher of bacon or an egg with 'Canada' stamped on it, and we are getting quite a number of eggs this year."

Alfalfa Seed to Eastern Canada

Because there is insufficient alfalfa seed to meet the normal seeding requirements in Eastern Canada in 1946, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has announced that the carlot freight rate from Winnipeg to Eastern points on shipments of such seed will be paid, but only on shipments approved by the Seeds Administrator, Ottawa, prior to shipment. Normally the surplus of alfalfa seed produced in Western Canada is exported to the United States.

During the war many people have learned, of necessity, the great importance that agriculture plays in their lives. They know the value of the land and have come to respect it. Surely they will not neglect this opportunity. Grad-

ually the farms, the schools and industry are becoming more closely linked. This goal must be achieved.

Annual Meeting of C.F.A.

Celebrating the completion of ten years of existence, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture will hold its 1946 annual meeting in London, Ontario, during the week of January 26 next. The Federation had its beginnings in a gathering held during the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in the fall of 1935, when the preliminary steps were taken for its organization. It now embraces the farm organizations of all nine provinces. The annual meeting this year will take the form of a meeting of the Board of Directors on January 21 and 22, with an open convention session on January 23, with a morning, afternoon, and possibly evening session when there will be special speakers, discussion on important resolutions, etc. Further details will be announced when arrangements are completed.

*For Results that Pay
feed the*

PIONEER Way!

316

PIONEER *Profit Proven* **FEEDS**

PURITY FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

Millers of PURITY FLOUR and PURITY OATS

Saint John, N.B., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Sure Protection from Insect Pests!

First to bring you DDT, "Green Cross" will soon release a complete line of powerful new insecticides and fungicides to help control insect pests, fungus diseases and weeds in the garden.

LOOK FOR THE

Green Cross



TO STOP COUGHS
**MATHIEU'S
SYRUP**

IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
ON SALE EVERYWHERE



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Bonaventure County

by Catherine A. Campbell

Bonaventure, meaning Good Luck, is a county of widely diversified products and attractions, therefore, it is indeed difficult to paint a word picture of this beautiful locality in a limited space. Its southern boundary is the far famed Restigouche River and Baie-des-Chaleurs. The latter was named by Cartier when he first sailed in to the Bay on a warm July day in the far away year of 1534, but is often spoken of now as the "Mediterranean of North America."

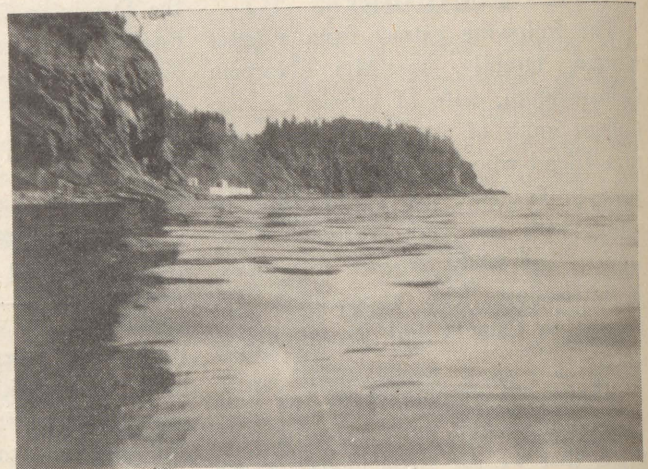
Many naval and land engagements of the Seven Years' War were fought in our county. Off Pointe-a-la-Garde, in July 1760, was fought the last battle in the war which gave Canada to England. It is interesting to note that the English were under the command of Hon. John Byron, father of the poet, Lord Byron.

This county is famous for its rivers of scenic splendour, where salmon of exceptional size and quality have lured sportsmen from the whole continent, and Lord Dufferin first had the privilege of fishing the Grand Cascapedia. This lease was bestowed in turn on several Vice-Regal Representatives. A lovely Manor-house, known as Stanley House was built on Government Point, near New Richmond. Here the Governor-General and his restitue enjoyed the excellent bathing, fishing and all the usual summer sports.

Many millions of feet of lumber and pulpwood are cut each year on the timber limits of our mountains. In the spring, the wood is floated down the rivers. This whole industry is a very important one as many hundreds of men are employed in the work. Just now there is an expansion in each department owing to the ever-increasing demand for lumber for many post-war projects.

Worthy of mention also are the many excellent and modern hotels and beach cabins to be found all along the shore line of our county, and the hard-surfaced highway, which makes a favorite motor trip (in peacetime) for hundreds of tourists.

The county seat is New Carlisle, founded in 1780. It occupies a very picturesque site on a high bank overlooking the Bay. Because of its situation, its climate is said to be the finest and most healthful along the Coast. The oldest house, built by one of the first settlers, a Dutchman named Veldon, is still in good repair and Robitaille House, a former residence of a Lieutenant-Governor, has many an-



Black Cape in Bonaventure Co.

tiques and interesting documents; this house is open to visitors.

New Carlisle has an up-to-date radio broadcasting station affording excellent service to the coast in bringing in all current information and news both in English and French.

There are valuable mineral deposits of lead, zinc and copper. Limestone quarries in Nouvelle and Port Daniel are valuable assets to their communities. There is a quaint story regarding the naming of the latter place. An early navigator, sailing up the Baie-des-Chaleurs, saw this beautiful harbour as a perfect landing place and said to his mate, "Let's go into port, Daniel." However, it is more probable that it was named after Capt. Daniel of the Marines, a contemporary of Champlain, an account of whose voyage was published in 1630.

The county has four active Women's Institutes, the first clubs being organized in 1922. Many worthwhile projects such as county competitions in the schools, county Health Unit have been sponsored. One Junior W.I. is very active and its members are rapidly winning an enviable name for themselves making exquisite shellwork brooches, table favours, etc. under the expert guidance of Miss R. Caldwell, past County President.

"Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat and time and ability to read and think and talk things over."

—Henry A. Wallace

A Month With the Institutes

Argenteuil. Frontier heard a practical talk on "Nutrition Values" by the convener of Welfare and Health. Jerusalem-Bethany also had a health program when the convener of that department gave an educational paper on "The Pilot Plant for Health." Lachute sent cheer to two returned men in the Military Hospital. Lakefield celebrated their 25th anniversary by a banquet at Kerr's farm. Life membership pins were presented to two members at this event. Morin Heights, W.I. has been holding Military Whists to raise funds to be used for an entertainment for their returned men. The convener of Education read a splendid paper by Ethelwyn Hobbs on the Family Allowance. The school teachers were welcomed at this meeting and a spelling bee held. An auction of original bags was a financial success. Mille Isles, potted ferns were donated by a member. These were sold by auction the proceeds used for general funds. War Savings Stamps amounting to \$6.50 were also sold. Pioneer entertained the teachers from two schools. A vocal solo by one of the members and a sing-song formed an enjoyable program. A gift was given a faithful member leaving the community and \$5 voted to purchase blanket for European relief. Upper Lachute and East End had addresses on the "German General Staff" and "Premier Mackenzie King."

Brome. Abercorn had an instructive quiz contest on birds, with a prize for the winner. A basket of fruit was sent to a friend in the hospital and an expression of sympathy to Mrs. Yates. Boxes are being sent boys still overseas.

Bonaventure. New Richmond held their annual presentation of prizes to the school children. 70 books were

A New Year's Message

The words, "A Happy New Year", should remind us that while we are starting a new calendar year, our Branch organizations are approaching the close of their fiscal term. It is well for us to take stock of ourselves and of our attainments and to plan for the future. Our war duties will gradually lessen but in each locality you can find some worthy cause to work for while carrying on the responsibilities of the Q.W.I. Your county and provincial organizations need your support. The members who have joined during this past year (and we are growing in numbers) must gain enthusiasm for W.I. work. These are *all* your tasks. Let us each take time to check on ourselves and find if we are giving to the W.I. our best endeavours. "It's good to have money and the things that money can buy, but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure that you haven't lost the things money can't buy".

Anna F. Smallman,
President Quebec Women's Institute.



—Photo by Abbie Pritchard.

The semi-annual meeting of Gatineau County Institutes at Rupert, Que. In the group are Mrs. F. F. Lusk and Mrs. H. P. Amm, who were present when the county was organized 25 years ago.

given in grades 1 to 10. A collection taken at this event netted \$10. A paper "Meet the Wife" was much enjoyed also an article on how the United Kingdom securities were brought to Montreal for safe-keeping in the Sun Life building. Thanks were expressed to their local radio station for giving the W.I. free publicity.

Compton. East Clifton donated \$5 to the "Welcome Home Fund" and \$1 for seeds for England. A reading "Dincontent on the Air" and an eloquent address by Rev. Mr. Fushing on Education and Better Schools formed a worth-while programme.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield heard an informative address by Dr. Stalker of Ormstown on "Positive Health." Items from the various departments were submitted by the conveners. Hemmingford reviewed the much-discussed book "Earth and High Heaven". Plans were made for sponsoring public-speaking contests in the school. Franklin Centre, "Communicable Diseases" was the subject of an enlightening address by Dr. Quintin.

Gaspe. L'anse aux Cousins had an interesting programme when a talk on "The Value of Immigration" was discussed. Wakeham enjoyed a contest "Scrambled Canadian Cities". The dominion wide fight against tuberculosis was the subject of a paper by the convener of Welfare and Health. York made plans to entertain the Wakeham branch at a Hallowe'en party. "Contributing Factors towards Juvenile Delinquency" was the subject of the programme.

Gatineau. This county had an exceptionally interesting semi-annual. Space does not permit a full account but here is a most worth-while project other counties might like to emulate. War Work of former years is to be replaced by scholarships of \$25 each in the two high schools of the county; these to go to the highest ranking rural pupil in grade 10, providing he goes on to grade 11. Should the highest ranking pupil not go on the award goes to the next in rank with the same stipulation. Wakefield

discussed the new Hand book and ordered a McGill Travelling Library. Plans are already under way for the exhibits at Aylmer fair in the county project for next year. A Dutch sale of jellies netted \$4.50 and cards were sent to two members who are ill. Wright is planning to send a Christmas cake to each boy still overseas. A reading on Dutch children in England and a quiz on current events made a well-balanced programme.

Missisquoi. Cowansville plans to support the community project for a proposed War Memorial. A stimulating article taken from the New York Times was read. This was written by a former president and entitled "Women and the Peace." St. Armand had a letter of thanks for seeds sent to Australia. There was a display of aprons at this meeting and ideas for making inexpensive Christmas gifts were exchanged.

Megantic. Inverness welcomed one new member and lost another by removal; a gift of china was presented to the latter. A tribute of silence was paid the memory of a life-member who had passed on. \$6 was voted for prizes in the local school. A spelling bee, a humorous reading from Chas. Lamb and a valuable talk on School Laws formed the programme. Lemesurier, quilts are being made for the destitute in Europe.

Pontiac. A large number of Institute members throughout the county take an active part in the Farm Forums. Bristol Busy Bees are planning to help with hot lunches in their school. "Cancer" was the subject of a paper and a request has been sent the County Health Unit to visit the school. A sick friend was remembered, also an old lady celebrating her 90th birthday. Shawville is sponsoring a banquet and presentations in honor of their returned men. They are also planning on making quilts for their Community Hospital. Wyman heard a helpful reading entitled "Helping our Children to Learn." An interesting vocabulary contest was also featured. This branch purchased a \$100 Victory Bond. Congratulations.

Papineau. Lochaber Bay reports a busy season in Institute work. At their last meeting a thought-provoking paper on "Parental Delinquency — greater problem than Juvenile Delinquency" was discussed.

Richmond. Cleveland is planning a sale, several articles being handed in at this meeting. \$15 was given Soldier's Reception Committee and two members were appointed to represent the W.I. at the banquet for Hong Kong boys. One new member was welcomed. Gore is sending boxes to boys still overseas at Christmas. Melbourne Ridge — Mr. Dickson, Head Supervisor of the Central School Board, was guest speaker. \$2 was voted for seeds for Australia and birthday and talent money was handed in at this meeting. \$35 was realized from a Hallowe'en dance. Spooner Pond had the pleasure of a visit from Miss E. Walker who gave a demonstration on "Plain and Fancy Sandwiches." \$15 was voted the Soldiers' Reception Committee and two subscriptions to the Reader's

Digest sent to inmates of a Military hospital. A community Hallowe'en party was sponsored.

Rouville. Abbotsford sponsored moving pictures in the Parish Hall given by the Health Unit of St. Hyacinthe.

Sherbrooke. Ascot is giving prizes in their school. \$2 was given for seeds for Australia. An excellent address on International Events and a written vocabulary test made an interesting programme. Brompton Road has been staging a membership contest. The losing team entertained the winners at a salad tea in their community hall. A gift of silver was made at this occasion to a member leaving the province. Lunch was served to the men competing in the annual plowing match. Donations were voted to the school fair, Soldiers' Memorial Home and to the local school to provide hot lunches. Gifts were sent to a shut-in and to a local boy in the navy now ill in a hospital. Cherry River had a programme in keeping with Remembrance Day. A paper was read entitled "We have our Heroes here." Lennoxville is letting their room for the use of a kindergarten class. Literature and pamphlets, sent with the compliments of Miss Christmas, were passed around. \$3 was voted towards the Legion Memorial Fund and a silver mug given to a very new daughter of a member. A review and discussion of the new Handbook formed the programme. A profitable food sale was held at the close of the meeting.

Stanstead. Ayer's Cliff entertained Miss Walker who gave a timely address on Meatless Supper Dishes. This branch sponsored a medical examination in the school and

Wins Institute Bursary



Winston W. Keeler.

Winston W. Keeler of Ayer's Cliff has been awarded the bursary of \$50 provided by the Quebec Women's Institute to a student entering the second year of the Diploma Course. Mr. Keeler is a farmer's son and expects to return next spring to manage his own farm near Ayer's Cliff. He had a splendid record in his first year in the Diploma Course, heading his class

in the spring examination and winning the Lieutenant Governor's Medal. He is popular among his fellow students and was this year elected president of the Diploma student society.

presented 10 prizes at the annual commencement. The members had charge of the refreshments at the servicemen's "Welcome Home." Beebe collected 24 jars of jam, jelly and canned fruit to send to the Wales Home. Card parties have been held to raise funds for overseas Christmas boxes. A special programme of Thanksgiving was carried out. Dixville had a visit from the county president, Mrs. H. Cass, who gave a brief review of the history of the W.I. and some of its objectives. A shower was held for a newly married couple. Hatley; Miss Walker attended the meeting of this branch and gave a helpful paper on "Household Hints." Arrangements were made to hire someone to prepare hot lunches for school children during the winter. Minton had as guest speaker Mrs. N. McLeod of Lennoxville, who gave an inspiring address on "World Peace." Stanstead North presented a silver bread tray to their president on the occasion of her 25th wedding anniversary. A quilt was given to a family who had lost their home by fire. Tomifobia made plans for a supper and social evening for their returned servicemen and families. Way's Mills is planning to use the money usually donated for prizes to apply on a radio for their school. \$5 was donated to the Soldiers' Welcome Fund. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a birthday cake, baskets of fruit and vegetables and a pair of stockings to a member celebrating her 80th birthday in appreciation of her help in tying all the quilts given to the Red Cross by this branch.

War Services Report

Bonaventure. 2 branches reporting. Ditty bags 28. Articles for Red Cross 45, seeds for Britain \$5, Queen's Can. Fund \$5, Self Denial Fund \$6.75.

Compton. 1 branch reporting. Articles for Red Cross knitted 47, sewn 46.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon. 2 branches reporting. Ditty bags 12, Self Denial Fund \$36, Red Cross \$5, fur sent Navy League.

Gatineau. 2 branches reporting. Ditty bags 28, articles Red Cross knitted 22, sewn 60, cash to Red Cross (money left from Blood Clinic) \$16, donated towards presentation gifts for returning boys \$25, magazines sent to Navy League and Military Hospital, box of books sent to H.M.C.S. "Gatineau", papers and magazines sent to soldier in hospital, re-made clothing exhibited at Aylmer fair sent as Bundles for Britain, cigarettes sent boys overseas, 5 quilts to National Clothing collection, \$10 Self Denial Fund.

Missisquoi. 3 branches reporting. Ditty bags filled (no number given), articles for Red Cross knitted 104, cash \$5, quilts 5, quilt tops 10, salvage sent in, shower given war bride, one branch making silk quilt proceeds to be used for Red Cross work.

(Continued on page 19)

The Demonstrator Eavesdrops

The Women's Institutes were putting on a fair and wanted an "expert" to judge their exhibits. I was on my way.

As usual I took with me numerous things to do — an outline for a salad demonstration being foremost on the list at this time. Salads were taking wondrous forms in my mind and were beginning to take more definite, though not so wondrous, form on my paper, when I chanced to overhear some ladies in the seat behind me. Just here may I insert that they were Ontario ladies — not members of the Q.W.I. Usually, of course, I don't stop to listen to remarks which I may have the opportunity to overhear, but this time the subject was rather vital to me at the moment so I quite unashamedly eavesdropped. The first part of the conversation I missed, but I gathered that they were just returning from a meeting of their Institute at which the main feature on the programme had been a demonstration on salad making. I won't promise to quote because I was so stunned by the coincidence that I was rendered quite helpless momentarily. But their conversation went something like this.

"What did you think of the demonstration this afternoon?"

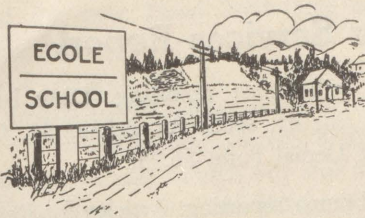
"I certainly wish I had stayed home. What a waste of time!"

"So do I. I could have had that back bedroom all papered by now."

"And those salads — who ever heard of sardelles or salsify or Russian cabbage? Or was that Chinese cabbage? I know it was one of our allies."

"That girl certainly had never lived in the country or if she had it wasn't this county. Why, I had not only never heard of most of those vegetables and fruits, but if I had it would have taken me at least five hours to prepare a meal serving those salads. It took her just two hours to make three salads and I have eight in my family. And she gets paid for that gibberish!!"

By this time my ears were beginning to glow faintly. (Even though I had not planned on using avocados, even, in my salads.) I looked around vainly for another seat, but there wasn't one, so I hunched over my paper and tried to concentrate on a salad with carrots, potatoes, tomatoes and peas in it. Those at least were familiar, I hoped.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Farm Forum Organization

Mrs. D. McElrea, member of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums spoke on the National Farm Radio Forum broadcast on November 26.

Mrs. McElrea. Good evening, friends, and greetings to the Sherbrooke County and Glenday Road Forum who are meeting tonight at the home of a new neighbour to welcome them to our community.

Back in 1938, a survey of rural districts revealed that our communities were over-organized, yet hundreds of people did not belong to anything. If we felt dissatisfied with certain laws or regulations, we would complain amongst ourselves, but we never did anything about it. Separate groups or organizations might have some good ideas, but there seemed to be a need for some medium through which to work.

Through the Adult Education Service and efforts of Mr. R. Alex Sim, several interested people — some of us interested through the work of our Women's Institute — met at Macdonald College, and with the very able assistance of Dr. W. H. Brittain, the Quebec Council of Farm Forums was formed.

This educational venture has changed the whole picture for our rural people. Now, Farm Forum programs are broadcast every Monday night from November to March; our organized groups get together and listen to the National broadcast, then discuss the subject and send a record of our decision to the provincial secretary. He, in turn, summarizes our reports and opinions, and at the end of the week is able to give us the results of all the findings.

Farm Radio Forum has awakened latent possibilities and a realization that farmers' problems can and must be solved by farmers studying and working together. Many of us have learned to work together, but most of us have failed in the solving of common problems when the studying of these problems has been required.

Now, history furnishes us with numerous examples of people who have lost their liberty, because they were too lazy to think out their problems for themselves — the problems that all free people must solve if they are to continue to be free. Those of us who live in a country which is committed to democratic methods must be prepared to devote time, energy, and thought to learn how better to work the processes of democracy — local democracy as well as national.

Let us remember that two-thirds of the people in the world are engaged in producing food, yet two-thirds of

the people in the world do not get enough to eat. Why should this be? It seems to me that we farmers have a big responsibility.

After tonight's broadcast on 'Poor Soil Produces Poor Food' we can see what our responsibilities are. Let us have the soil analyzed and make sure that the soil is up to par in mineral content, etc. Let us plant the most nutritious varieties of seed, so that our farms will produce the best food possible.

It is the wish of the Farm Forums to work with existing organizations and in the broad field help to line up some of the good work already done.

Farm Forums are for women as well as men. Women are just as concerned with markets and market trends, health and nutrition as are the men. We work together so that we may have better homes with healthy happy families; let us think, study, and work together and have better communities and a better Canada.

Now in closing, may I remind you that every Monday night is Forum night! Get a group of your friends and neighbours together and listen to the broadcast. Discuss the subject that has been presented, then send your findings and opinions to the Provincial Forum Secretary. Further information on the formation of Farm Forums groups is in the Farm Forum Handbook and Farm Forum Guide. Write to your provincial secretary for these, or to your National Secretary, Mr. Ralph Staples.



Members of the Farm Forum Council, which met at the College in November.

What Farm Forums Are Doing

... **Bulwer, Compton Co.** "Halfway through our discussion period the talk suddenly switched to bulldozers and that is where we ended, with pros and cons on the subject. However, the members would like literature on Farm Drainage if you would send us some also literature on municipal Health."

... **Brooklet, Huntingdon Co.** "26 people were present. We discussed Warble flies, and decided to approach the local council for help."

... **Macdonald College Dip.** "55 people were present. We screened the film "Valley of the Tennessee", and discussed farm problems afterwards."

... **Austin, Pontiac Co.** "22 people were present. The group met Tuesday night because of weather. There was general discussion about co-ops and deer hunting. Games followed. One new family joined bringing our total to eight."

... **Trout River, Huntingdon Co.** "We had a joint meeting with Boyd Settlement. 57 people were present. We

had a card party. \$11.60 raised. We are going to obtain a McGill Travelling Library the same as last year. Our Findings are reported to Huntingdon Gleaner each week. Please send more Guides."

... **Arundel No. 2, Argenteuil Co.** "We are trying to sponsor, through the Farm Forum groups in Arundel, a group of Blue Cross Hospitalization participants. The Adult Education Committee of the locality has initiated this by asking the various Farm Forum groups in the community to discuss the subject on their next Round-Up meeting on December 17th. We have been in touch with the Blue Cross headquarters. They pointed out that only groups of employees might become enrolled, but an exception would be made in our case if the Adult Education Committee was a chartered association. The benefits of the association are so worthwhile, that we are most anxious that a group in the district should be organized. With this in mind we are wondering if you could give us any information or advice which would help to get the project underway."

What Farm Forums Are Saying

... **Hallerton, Huntingdon Co.** "Farmers feel something should be done to control packing plants, evaporating, freezing and food preserving plants. These as well as farm production should be controlled or the resulting glut will lower farmers prices despite Government contracts as it is doing now in regard to meat."

... **North Clarendon, Pontiac Co.** "This forum would like to know why the price of bacon had gone up about 4c per lb. since early summer and meat is so scarce."

... **Anderson's Corners, Huntingdon Co.** "We think that if enough storage space was available and a good transportation system worked out, food reserves would be sent to where they were most needed without controlling production or depressing prices."

... **Bristol Corners, Pontiac Co.** "It has come to the time when a farmer must have the best education there is possible to know how to farm. Not any more can the black sheep of the family nor the boy who was not smart at school be a successful farmer."

... **Ormstown Highway East, Chateauguay Co.** "We had some discussion on a summer and winter fixed price for eggs, also selling of eggs by weight. What do other forums think about these problems? It makes us rather hot under the collar when "hatching ration" increased 10c per cwt. in price this week. Did the W.P.T.B. raise the ceiling at the same time?"

Stanstead Community School Closes Good Season

The annual meeting of the International Community School was held at Pierce Hall, Rock Island, where the reports of a very successful season in adult education were given.

Mr. Gary Earl Heath, the President of the school, spoke of the local organization of the Community Council, and described the excellent work that was done in the interest groups and at the Public Assembly sessions. The recreation activities rounded out a very fine program.

All of this was made possible because of the very capable and willing leaders, the interest shown and the aid given by the local businessmen, because of the generosity of the Trustees of the College in allowing the school the use of the building and because of the co-operation of the newspapers in bringing the news of this group to the public.

The election of the officers for the 1946 season then took place. Mr. Gary Earl Heath, was re-elected as President; Miss C. I. McKenzie, Vice-President; Mrs. J. D. McFayden, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Isabelle Cote, Registrar and Miss L. H. Stone, Assistant Registrar. The members of the Executive Committee were also elected.

After the election, Mr. Heath outlined the possibilities in the program of the school, and pledged his best efforts to continue the work that had such a firm foundation so that real community schools could develop.

Mrs. H. R. Norrie, representing the Montreal Gazette, said that she enjoyed being with this interesting adult education group, and that she was happy to see that the group realized the value of bringing their news to the public promptly through the medium of the newspapers.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

Staff and Students Meet in Assembly

Medals and Prizes Presented

Macdonald College staff and students gathered on November 22nd for the Annual Assembly, a yearly event held as soon after the opening of the session as possible, for the purpose of permitting the whole Macdonald Family to meet to hear a message from the Principal. The function is a simple one: following the evening meal, at which the Principal is a guest in the student dining room, a general meeting is held in the Assembly Hall. To stirring music from the organ, the staff enters in academic procession, garbed in the colorful academic dress of gown, mortar board and hood. The Principal presents medals and prizes won by individual students during the preceding session, then makes his address. A message of thanks from the Vice-principal and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, on behalf of the staff, and another from the President of the Students' Council, on behalf of the students, completes the ceremony. Staff members file out of the hall, and the Assembly is over for another year.

Principal James mentioned just a few of the pressing social, economic and scientific problems facing the world today, but he felt that men interested in just government, well trained and willing to use their ability to serve the common good would solve these problems, which range from the international to those of the community.

Dean Brittain in his reply stressed the fact that condi-

tions at Macdonald College and, in fact, in all schools and universities, are far from normal. Registration at Macdonald College is very high: we have more undergraduates in the Degree Course, and more post-graduate students; we have a greatly increased Diploma Course and the Homemakers Course, which we had to cancel while the C.W.A.C. was using our buildings, is again being given. Only in the School for Teachers is registration lower than in the pre-war years. And for the first time in history, we have more men than women students.

Many of our students are ex-service men and women, coming to college with the help of their discharge grants, which means a college education for many who otherwise could never have availed themselves of the chance to continue their education. Commenting on this, the Dean said, "... this reflects the bitter lesson learned in the early and disastrous years of the war when, alone and unaided, the British Commonwealth of Nations was forced to face the full fury of the enemy — yet even in that supreme crisis had to take "time out" to send thousand of citizens back to school. It is no virtue of ours that we did not meet disaster! But even that bitter lesson will not be entirely lost if we have at last learned that weakness in the educational front renders us most vulnerable in any national crisis.



Some of the medal and scholarships winners. Left to right, Miss Brown, Mr. Marmur, Miss Frappier, Mr. Cameron.

"Evidence collected before the war indicated that a progressively smaller proportion of the children of primary producers were able to secure advanced technical training or higher education. We, here, are particularly concerned with the situation, because our founder designed the College particularly to be a place where the sons and daughters of rural people could secure an education suited to their needs and of a quality equal to the best in the land, and he believed and attempted to ensure that this higher training which he was providing here should be based on an improved rural education. It is no reflection on his wisdom or on the soundness of his instinct that conditions have made even this increasingly difficult.

"Now we have this sudden flash of sanity arising out of the madness of war, which illuminates the stupidity of our national attitude toward higher education in normal times. It gives ground for hope that it may not remain a mere flash, but become a steady flame to guide those responsible for our educational policies.

"Can we even dare hope that those who frame our national policies have the vision, imagination and the common sense to devise schemes for the utilization of our natural sources of wealth that will use these trained minds in the service of the nation? Any return to the frustrated abilities and skills of the depression years would be much more than a calamity — it would be a first class national disaster.

"The challenge to us is to make this present experiment a success, and thus render more likely the formula-

tion of a saner and more enlightened policy for the complete utilization of our greatest national asset — a trained and efficient population fitted to perform the tasks that a modern democratic state requires of its citizens.'

The President of the Students' Council, Mr. Cleve Goring, stressed the good feeling that exists at present between Macdonald College and the other Faculties of the University, and made a plea for a continuance of these cordial relations.

Awards

The following prizes, medals and scholarships were presented: in the B.Sc.(H.Ec.) course, the Lieutenant Governor's Silver Medal to Miss Helen Crook, and the Bronze Medal to Miss Eileen Frappier. Miss Kathleen Brown was awarded the Frederica Campbell McFarlane Scholarship, and gold and nickel gymnastic medals were won by Miss Mary Robertson and Miss Joan Cunningham respectively.

In the B.Sc.(Agr.) course Mr. W. J. H. Cameron won the Governor General's Bronze Medal and the I.O.D.E. Bursary. The Lieutenant Governor's Silver Medal was won by Mr. J. G. Miller (now taking the veterinary course at the O.V.C.). Mr. Julius Marmur was awarded the Borden Company's Scholarship.

In the Diploma Course, Mr. W. W. Keeler won the Lieutenant Governor's Bronze Medal and the bursary offered by the Quebec Women's Institutes for high standing in the work of the first year.

THE PAGEANTRY OF CHRISTMAS . . .

(Continued from page 2)

he told them about Jesus and they listened eagerly, for they all loved the young lad who was to have been slain. They decided not to worship Thor any longer, and with axes began to chop down the old oak under which so many human sacrifices had been made. On the very first Christmas afterwards, their first Christmas as Christians, they went to the spot in the forest and there, where the old oak had been, was a young fir tree, very pretty and sparkling in the frost. They were so delighted that they dug it up and took it to the village, and put it in the biggest hall available and then danced around it. That was the first Christmas tree.

There is a little addition to this legend. It is said that after the first Christmas tree was hung with toys and candles and sparkling things, the Christ-child came in the night to see it, and he was so charmed that he invited all the animals of the forest to see it, and they all saw it. And then a little spider said he wanted to see it, but he was so small he had to climb all over it to see it properly. This left a spider web all over it and made it look very dingy. But the Christ-child touched the threads and they sparkled like silver, and that is why we cover the Christmas tree with sparkling tinsel threads today.

DDT . . .

(Continued from page 5)

5. DDT solutions in non-oil solvents. Solutions of DDT in alcohol and similar solvents produce, when added to water, fine milky suspensions valuable for use in greenhouses against the whitefly and other insects. The low solubility of DDT in these solvents may prevent their economical sale.

6. Old type insecticides fortified with DDT. Old type household fly sprays may be fortified with small amounts of DDT to keep more of the flies "knocked down" permanently "down". We must remember, however, that there will be little DDT in such preparations; not enough to provide any residual effect. Such products will still have to be used as *mists in the air*. The presence of DDT promises lasting effects *only when a residue is left on the surfaces*.

Insecticidal dusts and field insecticides may also be fortified with DDT, but the public will have to be on the alert for possible trading on this highly publicized name. As yet this material is too scarce to be supplied in all the forms suggested above; moreover, the governmental licensing agencies are following a sensible policy of caution in allowing new preparations on the market.

Old-Established Company Adopts the Name of Its Products

FORANO

L I M I T E D

DESIGNERS • FOUNDERS • FABRICATORS

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS

P L E S S I S V I L L E , Q U E .

Manufacturers of Reliable Machinery Since 1873

Forano Limited is the name under which The Plessisville Foundry Limited will operate from now on according to an announcement by Mr. J. A. Forand, President and General Manager.

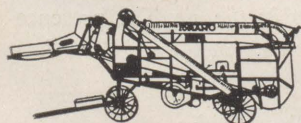
Forano has, for many years, been the trade mark of the company products which includes Mechanical Power Transmission Machinery, Materials Handling Equipment, Gravel Crushing and Screening Plants, Sawmill, Farm and Flax Machinery.

The company maintains the sales office in the Canada Cement Building, Montreal, and is represented in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Halifax.

The sales and technical organization is under the direction of Mr. Paul M. Forand, General Sales Manager, C. M. Gibson, Chief Engineer and S. G. Timmis, Montreal District Manager.

FORANO

FARM SPECIALTIES ARE RELIABLE



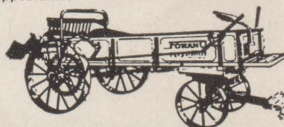
ALL-STEEL THRESHER

The Forano All-Steel Thresher is our pride, particularly good performance, quality and quantity; secondly, because it is a well built machine; thirdly, because it has a good appearance.



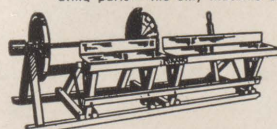
ROOT CUTTER

Forano Root Cutter can be driven by hand or motor. It is roller bearing mounted, rendering it easy to operate.



SPREADER

The Forano light weight and light draft Manure Spreader, with a capacity of 40 to 45 bushels, has a wide reputation for its performance with two medium weight horses. Maintenance cost is very low with a Forano Spreader.

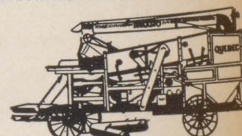


CORDWOOD SAW FRAME

Buy a Forano Cordwood Saw Frame. It is simple — heavy — well made and will last a lifetime.

QUEBEC THRESHER

The Forano-Quebec Thresher is a well known machine, long appreciated for its simplicity, performance and low price; characterized by a patented screen made in two inversely operating parts — the only machine of its kind.



MOTOR

The stationary Gasoline Engine is gradually regaining the confidence of the farmers because time has proved that slow speed stationary engines last a lifetime without trouble. The Forano is an old timer still on the job.

